Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, August 7, 1822. No. 1679.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Proclamation.

THE HONORABLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and the Territories subordinate thereto, being about to proceed to the Deccan, is pleased to declare in Council, that, during his absence from the seat of Government, he will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by law when in Council at the Presidency; the different authorities in the Deccan, Civil and Military, are, therefore, hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders and instructions as the Honorable the Governor may deem proper to issue.

The administration of the Presidency will, in the Governor's absence, be conducted by the remaining Members of the Government, His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir CHARLES COLVILLE, G. C. B. officiating as Acting President, and as such to exercise the accustomed Military command of the Garrison, and the whole executive powers of that office in its different departments.

All official correspondence is to be carried on, and the resolutions of Government are still to be passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
5TH AUGUST 1822.

"Tontine of India,"

FOR THE TERM OF SEVEN YEARS,
Commencing the 1st of January 1822.
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1828.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
SURVIVORS.

IN consequence of the wish expressed by a great many of the Subscribers to the 1st and 2d Tontines, which terminate on the 30th June and 30th September next, respectively, it is proposed to Establish a new one, to be designated the "Tontine of India."

In framing its Rules and Regulations, advantage has been taken of the experience derived from the management of the existing Tontines, and it is presumed the alterations in the new one will be satisfactory,—particularly to those already interested in the Tontines, by whom the improvements in the Regulations have been chiefly suggested.

The "Tontine of India" will commence under circumstances much more advantageous than either of the existing ones, as it is presumed that in the course of the ensuing year, a large portion of the Funds of the 1st and 2d Tontines about Sa. Rs. 13,50,000, will be transferred to the Tontine of India.

The Term of Seven Years has been fixed on, instead of five, the latter not being deemed a period of sufficient length to give full operation to the principles of Tontines. Subscribers to the 1st and 2d Tontines, who may wish to re-invest their dividends on the termination of these Societies, but who may not be disposed to engage their property for so long a period as the term of the Tontine of India, will have the opportunity of Subscribing to the 3d Tontine expiring 30th June 1824, the Funds of which on the 30th June next, will amount to about Sa. Rs. 8,50,000.

In conformity to the Regulations of the First Tontine, the whole of the Funds of that Society, are invested in Public Securities, which not yielding an Interest equal to that derived on the Capital of the 2d and 3d Tontines, the magnitude of the dividend of the first mentioned Society, payable on the 30th June next, will not form a just criterion by which to estimate the result of the others.

The Funds of the 2d and 2d Tontines are chiefly loaned on Mortgages of Houses and Landed Property in Calcutta, and in secure loans to Houses of Business a rate of Interest greater than most individuals could obtain for their Capital, and it is proposed to employ in a similar, manner, the Funds of the Tontine of India, preferring on all occasions Mortgages when obtainable. The Funds and all transactions connected with this Tontine are to be under the controul and superintendance of Directors residing in Calcutta, as a Committee of Management, in which situation the following have accorded their assistance:—

JAMES COLVIN, J. S. BROWNRIGG, AND
B. ROBERTS, DAVID CLARK, ESQRS.
JOHN ANGUS,

and with whose concurrence the following Regulations are now published for general information.

Adverting to the probability of the Tontine of India, yielding a superior Interest on its Funds to what can be realized on Capital at either of the other Presidencies,—to the extent of Subscriptions likely in consequence to be received from these Presidencies,—and to the circumstance of the accounts of the Society being kept in, aswell as the final dividends made in Bengal Sicca Rupees, it has been deem edequitable to the Interests of all parties, to make provision in the Regulation for the rate of Subscription at Madras and Bombay, being governed by the rate of Exchange.

Subscriptions will now be received at the of Office of.

Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.

Regulations and Conditions of the Tontine of India, for the benefit of Survivors, Established at Calcutta, the 1st January 1822, *and for the Term of Seven Years, ending* 31*st Dec.* 1828.

1 That all applications to become Members of this Society shall be made by letter addressed to the Secretaries, according to the annexed form. That the number of Subscribers be unlimited, and that any number of Shares, half or quarter Shares may be subscribed for on any life or lives at any period during the continuance of the Society.

2 That the amount of a whole Share, in this Society be fixed at Sicca Rupees Two Thousand and Eight Hundred, being 100 Rupees per quarter, for seven years or 28 quarters.

3 That all Subscribers on or before the 31st of March next shall pay for the first quarterly Subscription, for every whole Share Sicca Rupees One Hundred, for every half Share Sicca Rupees Fifty, and for every quarter Share Sicca Rupees Twenty-five, payment of the same rate of Subscription, to be continued on the first of every quarter, during the continuance of the Society.

4 That all persons who may become Subscribers between the 1st of April

and 30th June next, which will be the second quarter of the Society, shall pay the Subscription for the first quarter, together with the Interest thereon, at 6 per cent per annum, from the 1st January to the day of payment.

5 That all persons who may become Subscribers between the 1st July and 30th September next, being the third quarter of the Society, shall pay the Subscriptions for the first and second quarters together with the Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from 1st January and 1st of April, respectively, to the day of payment.

6 That all persons who may become Subscribers subsequently to the 1st of October next, shall pay the arrears of Subscription that will then be due, together with such Interest or Premium thereon as may be judged proper by the Directors of the Institution, with reference to the situation of the Funds of the Society, Statements of which to be made up on the first of every quarter.

7 That Subscribers who may prefer paying the whole or any number of quarterly Subscriptions, in advance, to that of paying every quarter, shall be at liberty to do so, and be allowed a discount on all such advanced Subscriptions, at the rate of six per cent per annum, simple Interest, and should the life or lives lapse, on which such advanced Subscriptions have been received, a proportionate refund for so many quarterly Subscriptions as may have been paid for quarters subsequent to such lapse or lapses, taking place, shall be made to all such Subscribers, on satisfactory proof being furnished, by affidavits or otherwise as to such lapses: With reference to the rate of discount here mentioned, power is reserved to the Committee of Directors, to increase or reduce that rate according to the current value of Money, during the term of the Society.

8 That Subscribers who may prefer paying the whole of the quarterly Subscriptions in advance, reserving no claim on the Society in the event of the lapse of such life or lives as may have been subscribed on shall be at liberty to do so, and he allowed a discount of 9 per cent per annum, simple interest; and no refund will in this case be made for such quarterly Subscriptions as may have been received for quarters, subsequent to such lapse or lapses. Power is reserved to the Committee of Directors to reduce or increase the rate of discount under this article, should it seem to them proper so to do.

9 That all subscribers absent from or about to leave Calcutta, shall in writing inform the Secretaries, by whom the amount of quarterly Subscriptions is to be paid during the absence of such Subscriber.

10 That all Subscribers failing to pay their quarterly Subscriptions, within six months, from the date on which they become due and payable, (being the first day of each quarter) together with such Interest as may be due thereon, shall forfeit all sums which they may have paid, and have no further claim whatever on the Funds of the Society nor shall they be longer considered Subscribers thereto.

11 That all Subscribers (excepting such Subscribers as shall have paid in advance according to the 8th Article of these Regulations) holding any Share or Shares in this Society on the life or lives of any person or persons, resident in Europe or any where out of Calcutta, on furnishing satisfactory proof, by affidavit or otherwise, within 12 months from the close of the Society on the 31st December, 1828, of the lapse of any such life or lives having taken place prior to the payment of any quarterly Subscriptions, shall have the same refunded to them without Interest.

12 That the Committee of Directors be composed of the following Gentlemen viz. *Messrs. David Clark, J. S. Brownrigg, John Angus, B. Roberts, and James Colvin,* who will superintend and controul the general management of the Funds and Business of the Society; and on any vacancy occuring in the Committee by Death, or otherwise, the same shall be filled up by the Majority of the Subscribers at the first annual Meeting, after such vacancy taknig place—Votes to be taken either viva voce or in writing.

13 That *Messrs. Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co.* shall act as Secretaries and Treasures to this Society under the controul and direction of the Committee, and that they be allowed one per cent Commission on their Annual Receipts, and three per cent on the final distribution of the Funds, in lieu of all Expences, excepting Law Charges, Printing and Postage.

14 That so often as the Funds of this Society, shall amount to Five Thousand Rupees, the same shall be invested, in such Public or Private Securities, as the Directors may consider most advantageous for the Interest of the Society. It it presumed that good and secure Mortgages of Landed Property will be obtainable for the greater part of the Funds, and the Directors will consider themselves bound so to employ them when such loans can be obtained.

15 That the Regulations of this Society be published in the News Papers of the other Presidencies and that Agents be appointed to act at Madras and Bombay for the Society, and who will respectively be authorized to admit Subscribers and grant Receeipts for Subscriptions paid to them. They will be furnished with regular Certificates of Admission to be forwarded by the Seeretaries, on notification being received of the first Subscription having been paid at Madras or Bombay.

16 That in order to place the Subscribers at the three Presidencies on an equal footiug, the Agents at Madras and Bombay shall from time to time, according to the rate of exchange, so regulate the amount of their Receipts to Subscribers at these Presidencies, as will enable them to remit to the Treasurers in Calcutta, One Hundred Sicca Rupees for a Share, Fifty for half a Share, and Twenty-five for a Quarter Share, as each Quarterly Subscription.

17 That the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society shall, as soon as possible after the first day of each quarter, make up the accounts of the Funds, with all interest accrued thereon, and submit the same for the inspection and approval of the Directors.

18 That a General meeting of the Subscribers to this Society shall be held annually at the House of the Secretaries on the 2d Monday of February, during the continuance of the term of the Society; for the purpose of examining the accounts and state of the Funds, and that an abstract statement of the Funds as approved by the meeting be annually published for the information of absent Subscribers.

19 That so soon as may be practicable after the 31st day of December, 1828, the final accounts of the Society shall be made up, and a dividend made to all such subscribers or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, as may have paid up their full Subscriptions with all interest due on them, and can furnish satisfactory proof by affidavit or otherwise of the existence on the 31st December, 1828 at midnight, of the person or persons on whose lives they may have subscribed Shares.

20 That 18 months be allowed from the 31st December 1828, for such Subscribers or their Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, as may have been unable to adduce sufficient proof at the time of the payment of the fist dividend, and in default thereof they will forfeit all claim on the Funds of the Society, as on the 30th June, 1830, a dividend will be made of all such unclaimed Shares, amongst such Subscribers or their Executors, Administrators or Assigns, as shall have proved their Claims to the satisfaction of the Directors.

21 That a Certificate of Admission similar to the annexed Form, shall be granted to each Subscriber signed by one of the Directors and by the Treasurers.

22 That persons becoming Subscribers to the Society, bind themselves and their representatives to the several Articles contained in the foregoing Regulations.

(FORM)

MESSRS. CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLOP & CO.
CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

I request to be permitted to hold—Shares in the Tontine of India, Established on the 1st of January 1822, on the Life of———, and for the benefit of myself, (or for the benefit of Mr. A. B. of ——— ———) and the Quarterly Sub-

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scriptions will be paid as they become due by———

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

[*Date and address.*]

N. B. When the intending Subscriber means to pay the Subscriptions in advance, either under the 7th or 8th Articles of the Regulations, his application must convey a notification to that effect.

When a Subscriber takes Shares on the Life, or Lives of other Persons, his application must state the Sex, Age, Native Country, and Place of Residence of such person or persons; and when Shares, are applied for on the Lives of Children or young persons, the name of the Father must be set forth in the application.

Calcutta 31*st December* 1821

Certificates for Shares in the "Tontine of India" may now be had on application, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co. Agents for the Institution at Bombay.

Bombay, 27*th July* 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in Consequence of the return of Mr. W. H. HAMILTON, to England, from ill health, the partnership which has subsisted between him and Mr. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, under the firm of MACKINTOSH and HAMILTON was dissolved on the 31st ultimo; and that the business of the establishment will be conducted, as heretofore, by Mr. MACKINTOSH, to whom all claims are to be prefered and payments made for account of the said partnership.

Signed { ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH,
W. H. HAMILTON.

Bombay, 1*st August* 1822.

FOR SAE
AT THE
Godowns
UNDER THE OFFICE
OF
Messrs. Forbes & Co.

SOME GRUAU LA ROSE and Chateau Margaux Claret of superior quality and high flavour, imported from Bordeaux direct to Calcutta, and brought round from thence in the Thetis, which may be had in cases containing one Dozen each, the former at Rs. 25, and the latter at Rs. 20 per Dozen.

Bombay, 31*st July* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
To-morrow Thursday, the 8th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN
MEADOW STREET,
Two Hundred Pieces
DAMAGED
Calicoes,
IMPORTED PER SHIP
MEDINA,
Captain Mattison,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS.
TERMS — CASH,
The lots to be taken away immediately.
Bombay, August 7th 1822.

DAMAGED SADLERY.
TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
[ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED]
To-morrow Thursday the 8th Instant,
BY
Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
A CASE OF DAMAGED
Sadlery,
IMPORTED PER SHIP
MEDINA,
Captain Mattison,
FROM LONDON,
Consisting of,

HUNTING SADDLES, Bridles, Heads and Reins, Stirrup Leathers, Web Girths, Martingles and Chariot Reins.

Bombay, 7th August 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
HAVE FOR SALE
AT THEIR ROOMS.
(The Property of an Officer who has left the Presidency,)
A FASHIONABLE NEW BRASS MOUNTED
Curricle,
SENT OUT TO ORDER.

PAINTED A RICH BROWN with a set of Curricle Harness to match; Spare Reins and Saddle for Buggy Harness, and every thing else Complete,
PRICE RUPEES 2,500.
Bombay, 24th July 1822.

CARD.

MESSRS. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and Co. have the honor to announce the admission of Mr. HENRY PATRICK HADOW and Mr. JAMES FAWCETT as Partners in their Establishment from this date.

Bombay 1*st August* 1822.

Kempt & Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR
This Day Wednesday the 7th of August,
PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Lieut. Col. Barclay
DECEASED,
VIZ.
L. P. MADEIRA.
AS UNDER,
No. 1, Pipe in Bottle imported in 1817 per Hyperion.
No. 2, Do. do. do. in 1818 per Swallow.
ALSO
Pipes Nos. 3 and 4--imported on Princess Charlotte in 1815---from Newton, Gordon & Co.
AND
A quantity of Wearing apparel &c.
N. B.—Samples of the Wine may be tasted at *Messrs. Kempt & Co's.* Shop.
Bombay 7th August 1822.

Kempt and Co.
WILL ALSO SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
This day Wednesday the 7th Instant,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR
Sundries
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
Maj. General Atkins,
DECEASED;
VIZ.

PLATE, Plated Ware—Cutlery—Wearing Apparel—&c.—A capital Palanquin.

Also a quantity of fine Old L. P. Madeira and Malmsey Madeira—purchased at the Sale of the late Revd. N. Wade.

Bombay, 7th August 1822

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
Tomorrow Thursday the 8th Inst.
AT 11 O'CLOCK, FORENOON,
AT THE HOUSE OF,

Mrs. Pope,

IN RAMPART ROW.

THE Remainder of her Household Furniture, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Glass Ware, Plate, and Plated Ware, Wine, Beer, Books &c.

The Articles may be viewed this day.

Bombay 7th August, 1822

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUPLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 12th Instant,
AT THE HOUSE ADJOINING TO

Mr. John Mitchell's,

COACH MAKER,
BABOOLA TANK,

A NUMBER of Articles of Household Furniture in good order, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Stands &c. all of Blackwood &c.

ALSO

A Shigrampo and Horse.

Sale to commence at 11 A. M.

Bombay, 7th August 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE
BY AUCTION

At the Tavern,

OF THE DECEASED

Mr. Cameron's,

PROPERTY
On Thursday, the 15th Instant,
Bombay, 7th August 1822.

Sale by Auction

To-morrow Thursday, the 8th Instant,
AT

Messrs. Baxter & Cos.

A QUANTITY of Beaver Hats for Children, and a few Pieces of Welsh Flannel, & Bengal Piece Goods, Shawls &c.

A L S O.

A stock of Beer well up in Bottle, with Wines and Spirits, to close an Account,

A N D
AT NOON SEVERAL

HORSES.

Bombay, 7th August 1822.

REGIMENTAL
CLOTHING
AND
NECESSARIES
A large Quantity will be put up
IN
CONVENIENT LOTS
AT
Messrs. Baxter & Cos.
Sale To-morrow.
Bombay, 7th August 1822.

To Be Sold

BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
IN THE
HON'BLE COMPANY'S

Dock Yard

On Friday the 9th Instant
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,
SUNDRY OLD COPPER AND NAILS,
From the Ship
LORD CASTLEREAGH.
Bombay, 7th August 1822.

FOR

Private Sale,

A
HANDSOME FAMILY COACH,
BUILT AT

CALCUTTA,

IS NEWLY PAINTED, has spare Wheels entirely new, with a set of second hand Harness.

For further particulars enquire of the *Printer.*

Bombay, 31st July 1822.

For Freight or Passage.
TO

London,

THE fine fast sailing Ship Barkworth, Captain Pedler, (formerly Commander of the Thalia) of 600 Tons, daily expected from England. Has excellent accommodations for Passsengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars enquire at the Office of *Cursetjee and Jehanghire Ardaseer*, where a plan of her accommodations may be seen.

Bazar Street, 2d July 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE
TO
Muscat, Bushire & Bussora,
THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Lord Castle,

Collins Jolliffe
Commander,
WILL POSITIVELY SAIL
BY THE
First of next Month
APPLY TO
Ramdass Hutichund,
OR TO THE
Commander on Board.

(3) *Bombay, 7th August* 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH JULY 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE division order issued by Major General Cook, on the 15th of April last; appointing Captain Mansell, of the 5th Regiment N. I. to the temporary Command of the Troops in Candeish in consequence of the death of Lieuteuant Colonel Imlach, is confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

30th July 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having established an Institution at the Head Quarters of the Regiment of Artillery for the purpose of perfecting the professional education of the younger Officers of Artillery as they join, and of imparting to the non Commissioned Officers and a portion of selected private Soldiers, a degree of instruction in the theoretical parts of their profession, is pleased to appoint Captain Miller, to the situation of Director of "the Artillery depot of Instruction"

Captain Miller is permitted to officiate as a Brigade Major until relieved.

31st July 1822.

Lieut. and Adjutant R. O. Meriton of the Bombay European Regt. is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the recovery of his health, for a period of three years, from the date of his embarkation.

Lieut. Watts of the European Regt. is appointed Adjutant to it, in succession to Meriton, from the date of that Officer's departure.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

[redacted]EPARTMENT.

[redacted]ernor in Council, has been [redacted]e following appointments

[redacted], Second Assistant to the [redacted] First Assistant vice Mack

[redacted]dward Barnes, Third Assistant, to [redacted]ttendant, to be Second Assistant vice [redacted]

[redacted]g Lieutenant Gosely to be Third Assistant to the Master Attendant, vice Barnes.

Second Lieut. Wm. Macdonald to be a First Lieut. vice Arnold invalided.

Senior Midshipman R. Moresby to be a Second Lieut vice M.Donald promoted,—Date of Rank 24th June 1822.

First Lieut. J. Crawford, to be a Commander, vice Mack deceased.

Second Lieut. G. B Brucks to be a First Lieut. vice Crawford promoted.

Senior Midshipman G. Vernon to be a Second Lieut., vice Brucks promoted,—20th July 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. HENDERSON.
Sect. to Gov.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
30th July 1822.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
JULY 4, 1822

Mr. Richard Woodward, Register of the Zillah Court at Mirzapoor.

Mr. Walter Blackburne, Register of the Zillah Court of Chittagong.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
FORT WILLIAM.
JULY 5, 1822.

Mr. Andrew Stirling, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Departments.

Mr. Edward Sheffield Montagu, to be Deputy Persian Secretary to the Government.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 27th June, 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointment.

87th Foot.

Ensign Henry Spaight to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Dunlevie, deceased, 25th December, 1821.

Cancels William Smyth's appointment vice Spaight } Ensign Robert Mends from half pay Royal African Corps to be Ensign, vice Spaight, 26th December, 1821.

MEMORANDUM.

For—Ensign John Shipp to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Dunlevie, deceased, 25th July 1821, as stated in General Orders of the 25th of January last:—

Read—Vice Bowes appointed Adjutant 20th October, 1820

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 28th June, 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant T. P. Laug of His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, is appointed an Aid-de-Camp to Major General Laug.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 29th June, 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

Veterinary Surgeon Constant of His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons has leave to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G,*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 29th June, 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Shipp of His Majesty's 87th Regiment has leave of absence from his Corps for 6 months from the 1st proximo, on his private affairs.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col, A; G,*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 1st July, 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Chadwick of the 59th Regiment has an extension of leave of absence to 1st of August to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G,*

Head-Quarters Calcutta 1st July 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces dated Calcutta, 5th November 1816, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of fifteen years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Osborne Barwell, 7th January 1822.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant C. Evans, 15th January, 1822.

24th Ditto.—Lieutenant George L'Estrange, 5th March.

34th Ditto.—Lieutenant G. R. Thompson, 17th March.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 2d July, 1822,
GENERALS ORDERS.

Lieut. Baylis of H. M. 17th Foot has leave to proceed to Europe on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for one year from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 4th July, 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

With the Sanction of Government, the Invalids, &c. of His Majesty's Service directed in General Orders, of the 7th ultimo, to be held in readiness, will embark to-morrow Evening the 5th instant, under the Command of Lieut. Baylis of the 17th Regt. on board the ship Susan.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th July, 1822
GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Hassard is appointed to act as Adjutant, and Lieut. Day as Quarter Master to the left wing of H. M. 17th Foot during its separation from the Head-Quarters of the Regiment under Orders to proceed to Dinapore.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th July, 1822.
GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

1st Foot,

Ensign Colin Campbell, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice W. Wetherall, deceased, 23d June, 1822

Ensign, W. Henry Church, from Half-pay of the Regt, to be Ensign, vice Campbell, 25th Dec, 1821,

30th Foot.

Ensign Joseph Berridge, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Alexander McDougall, deceased 8th September, 1820.

Wm. Octavius Gunning, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Berridge, 24th Jan. 1822.

38th Foot.

Lieut. Colonel Robt. Torrens, from the 65th Foot to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Hall who exchanges, 10th Jan. 1822,

63d Foot.

Brevet Major J. Wheatstone, to be Major without purchase, vice John Giles, deceased, 3d May, 1821.

Cancels the promotion of Lieut. Van Buerle, from the 89th Regt. } Lieut. Wm. Booth, to be Captain, vice Wheatstone. ditto.

J. Wheatstone, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Gray promoted, 1st May, 1821.

59th Foot.

Serjeant Major William Ellary, to be Quarter Master, vice Franklin, deceased, 10th June, 1821,

65th Foot.

Lieut, Col. Samuel Hall, from the 38th Foot to be Lieut, Colonel, vice Torrens, who exchange, 10th January, 1822,

Lieut. Isaac Hart, to be Captain without purchase, vice Moorhouse, deceased, 5th May, 1821,

Ensign J. Mulkern, to be Lieut, without purchase, vice Strangeways, deceased, 12th Jan, 1821,

Ensign A. O. Donnell, to be Lieut, without purchase, vice Hart, promoted, 5th May, 1821,

Cancels H. Usher's Appointment, vice Mulkern, } Ensign Wm. Amsink, from Half-pay 92d Foot to be Ensign without purchase, vice Mulkern, 25th Dec, 1821.

Cancels W. B. Neynoe's Appointment, vice O'Donnell, } Ensign Wm. Foley, late of the 45th Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice O'Donnell, 25th Dec, 1821,

99th Foot.

Ensign C. Gerrard King, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Chambers, deceased, 3d June, 1820.

Thomas Prendergast, Gent. to be Ensign, vice King, 17th Oct. 1820.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS, McMAHON, *Col, A, G,*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 28th June, 1822.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Nagpore on the 27th of May 1822, Gooloo, Camp-follower, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges, viz.

1st.—"For gambling, or meeting for the purpose of grambling, on or about the 13th Instant between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., such conduct being contrary to General Orders, to the usage of the Service and in direct opposition to repeated Division Orders."

2d.—"For resisting and assaulting on the 13th Instant (May) between the said period (while in the execution of his duty) the late Bowannee Sing, Jemadar Hirkarrah of the Police or Sudder Bazar, who was sent, (accompanied by an Orderly Havildar) by the Officer Commanding the Force to seize persons among whom was the Prisoner then in the act of gambling or assembled for that illegal purpose."

3d.—"For having been by such resisting & assaulting as abovementioned a principal cause of the death of the said late Bowannee Sing, either from the effect of a stone thrown at him by the Prisoner or obliging the said Bowannee Sing, to make such extraordinary exertion, in consequence of the previous resistance as caused the bursting of a blood vessel."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—"The Court having maturely weighed the Evidence for the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in Defence, is of opinion that the Prisoner is guilty of the first Charge—That he is guilty of the second Charge, and that he is guilty of the third Charge."

Sentence.—"The Court having found the Prisoner guilty of the whole of the Charges preferred against him, sentences him to receive five hundred (500) lashes in the usual manner at such time and place as His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief may deem proper."

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) HASTINGS.

The punishment awarded is to be inflicted at such time and in such proportion as the Officer Commanding the Nagpore Subsidary Force may think fit.

W. L. WATSON,
Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Head Quarters, Calcutta 28 July 1822,

At an European General Court Martial, [redacted] at Cawnpore on Saturday the 26th day of [redacted]

of which Lieutenant Colonel Penny, 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry, is President, Captain Thomas S. Oliver 1st Grenadier Company 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges viz:

Charges. "Captain Thomas S Oliver, 1st Grenadier Company 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, placed in arrest by me on the following Charges.

Lucknow 31st December, 1821.

1*st*. "For conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer, at my Bungalow, in the Cantonments near Lucknow, on the Morning of the 27th December, 1821, between the hours of Ten and One o'Clock P. M. having violently aspersed my Character as Commanding Officer of the Battalion, in attributing the actions of my public duty, as proceeding from unworthy motives; such asperson being groundless, and without foundation of truth, as also subversive of good order and Military discipline.

2*d*. "For disrespectful conduct to me his Commanding Officer on the Battalion Parade, when at exercise, on the Morning of the 31st December 1821, in the following instance An error of Captain Thomas S. Oliver's Commanding the 1st Grenadier Company, being pointed out to him in a mild manner for correction, he, Captain Oliver, replied disrespectfully, he should do according to the Regulations; and on my telling him I required no answer on parade, he, Captain Oliver, said he would reply as often as he chose; and subsequently added, there will be a Lieutenant Colonel soon, or words to that effect—such conduct being insubordinate, and subversive of good order and Military discipline.

3*d*. "For disobedience of Battalion Standing Regulations and Orders 28th February 1820, conduct unworthy the Character of an Officer or Gentleman, & disrespectful to me his Commanding Officer, for having sent a Sepoy named Rungloll Sing, 1st Grenedier Company 2d Bat. 9th Regiment, to my Bungalow, about ten o'Clock in the Morning of the 31st December 1821, who then asked in Captain Oliver's name, and in presence of my Guard, if the Major had sent out a Sepoy to procure Sheep, that he, Captain Oliver, wished to send his Servant at the same time, and desired the Sepoy, or Sepoys, to let him know when the Major did send out; such conduct being disrespectful to me his Commanding Officer, an unjust imputation, malicious and unprovoked, and beneath the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, and proceeding from a desire to injure me his Commanding Officer in the estimation of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief."

"(Signed) W. BROOKES,
Major, Comg. 2d Bn. 9th Regt."

"Additional Charges against Captain Thos. S. Oliver, 1st Grenadier Company 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, placed in arrest on the 31st of December 1821.

"For conduct unbecoming the Character of an Officer, on the following Counts:

"For Preferring false and frivolous accusations against me his Commanding Officer, to His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, in a letter bearing date the 1st of January 1822, addressed to Major Patrickson, or Adjutant General of the Bengal Army.

1*st Charge.* "In having accused me his Commanding Officer in a letter to the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, of pursuing a deliberate system of authority, for the purpose of annoying the Officers under my Command; such accusations being false, subversive of good order and Military authority.

2*d Count.* "For disrespect to me his Commanding Officer in the second paragraph of the said letter to Major Patrickson, or Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, under date the 1st of January 1822, insinuating therein my having abused the authority entrusted to me as Commanding Officer, in the most unbecoming manner—being in violation of good order and discipline.

3*d Count.* For misrepresentation of my conduct to His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief, in the 3d paragraph of the said letter to Major Patrickson, or Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, bearing date the 1st January 1822, attributing to the abuse of my authority, as being the cause of preventing a Mess being established in the Corps 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, well knowing such accusations to be of the most serious import to me as Commanding Officer of the Battalion, a shameful precedent to the Service, and subversive of good order and Military discipline.

4*th Count* "For falsely asserting in the 4th paragraph of the said letter to Major Patrickson or Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, under date the 1st January 1822, an indent was made for Firewood, Milk and Necessaries for the use of the Corps, during the march of the Corps from Saugor to Lucknow so large a proportion was appropriated to his the Commanding Officer's own use, that the Officers of the Corps could seldom obtain the smallest quantity and were prohibited from sending into Villages to supply themselves; such accusations being false, reflecting on my Character as Commanding Officer, and subversive of Military discipline and good order.

5*th Count.* "For falsely accusing me his Commanding Officer in the 5th paragraph of the said letter, addressed to Major Patrickson, or Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, under date the 1st of January 1822, of having acted in a manner discreditable to the Commanding Officer of a Corps, in the following instance, viz. of having for my own private convenience changed the ground of encampment from Mohunpoor to Buragurh; such accusations being false, subversive of authority, good order, and Military discipline.

6*th. Charge.* "Submitted to the Most Noble the Commander in Chief against Captain Thomas S. Oliver, 1st Grenadier Company 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, who was Senior Officer present with the Corps, on the evening of the 27th of October 1821, in Camp at Buragurh, and being present in the Mess Tent with several other Officers of the Battalion, when reading obnoxious passages in Mr. Buckingham's paper, Calcutta Journal, No. 271. Vol. 5th, signed 'A Commanding Officer,' were interlined with a pencil, and headed 'A good thing, and from whence it was sent to my Tent for perusal—thereby disrespectful to me his Commanding Officer, a bad example to the Service, and subversive of Military authority and order.

(Signed) W. BROOKES,
Major, 'Comg. 2d Bn. 9th Regt."

"*Lucknow 3d Jan.* 1822.

"Additional Charge on the 4th Count against Captain Thos. S. Oliver of the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry.

"For falsely and maliciously representing to His Excellency the Commander in Chief in the latter part of the 4th paragraph of the said letter, addressed to Major Patrickson, Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, under date the 1st of January 1822, as follows, viz. At the same time that Major Brookes was employing the Sepoys in a manner totally unconected with their duty as Military mean, so much so that at Goolgunge, a Sepoy drove Major Brookes, Hackery into Camp seated on the Pole or Yoke, in his Arms and Accoutrements.

2*d*. On the march into Cawnpore Major Brookes had given the most positive orders that no Sepoys should accompany the Officer's baggage a Sepoy was distinguished in a blue great Coat, accompanying one of his Hackerries (insinuating by my orders) such accusation and insinuation being false and malicious towards me his Commanding Officer, subversive of good order, and Military discipline."

"(Signed) W. BROOKES,
Major, Comg. 2d Bn. 9th Regt."

"*Lucknow 21st Jan.* 1822

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence. "The Court having most maturely deliberated upon the Charges preferred against the Prisoner, together with what has been urged in support and defence of the same, are of opinion as follows:

"With regard to the 1st Charge, the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of disrespect to Major Brookes only.

"Of the 2d Charge the Prisoner is not Guilty.

"Of the 3d Charge, Guilty of the disobedience of Orders only.

"Of the 1st Additional Charge, the Court find the Prisoner Guilty.

"Of the 2d Count.....Not Guilty.

"Of the 3d Count.....Guilty.

"Of the 4th Count.....Guilty.

"Of the 5th Count Guilty of having *frivolously* asserted that the ground of encampment was changed for Major Brookes' convenience; but acquite him of the *falsehood.*

"Of the 6th Charges the Court find the Prisoner Not Guilty.

"Of the 1st Additional Charge on the 4th Count the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of having made the assertion maliciously.

"Of he 2d Additional Charge on the 4th Count the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of having made the assertion maliciously.

"Of the Preamble to the Additional Charges the Court find the Prisoner Guilty of having made frivolous accusations against Major Brookes, in a letter aderessed to Major Patrickson, Adjutant General of the Bengal Army.

"The Court having found the Prisoner Captain Thos. S. Oliver, 2d Batta[illegible] Infantry, Guilty of so muc[h] ferred against him, as is [illegible] tence him to be place[d] he at present is, on [illegible] of his Regiment, which [is] Captain James Wilkie; b[ut] the Prisoner's Army Rank [is]

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief considers [the] ding as perfectly consonant to the facts [ex]ed by Testimony on the Trial. Giving to the Court great credit for the patient and discriminating tenor of investigation apparent on the Proceedings, His Excellency further agrees entirely in the Comments recorded by the Court on part of the Evidence:

A severe Punishment being essentially involved in the simple publication of the Court's Opinion on points of the intemperate conduct into which Capt. Thomas Samuel Oliver suffered himself to be betrayed, the Sentence would have been deemed sufficient had it been capable of being carried into Execution. On that head the Commander in Chief entertains a Doubt; and Captain Oliver is entitled to the Benefit of it. The Prisoner was tried under the Mutiny Act 27th Geo. 2d and the Articles of War founded on that Statute; Neither of those Authorities prescribe in any Case the Superession of an Officer with regard to Rank in his Regiment as a Penalty; nor is the Commander in Chief satisfied that such a Procedure was in use till that mode of Punishment was indicated in Modern Acts: Therefore, altho' it might be urged that the Court resorted to this Sentence in order to escape the necessity of pronouncing a heavier Award, whence it was advantageous to the Prisoner, His Excellency questions the fitness of subjecting Captain Oliver to a Loss of Rank not specifically recognized by the act 27th Geo. 2d or embraced by in it terms of scope as a Consequence of Transgression. The Commander in Chief on that ground must forbear to confirm the Sentence, and directs that Captain Thomas Samuel Oliver shall return to his duty.

W. L. WATSON,
Acting Adj. Gen. of the Army.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE
Highland Society of London.

(*Concluded.*)

RULES
OF THE
Highland Society of London.

INSTITUTED ON THE 28TH DAY OF MAY, 1778,

For preserving the Martial Spirit, Language, Dress, Music, and Antiquities of the Ancient Caledonians;
For rescuing from Oblivion, the valuable Remains of Celtic Literature;
For the Establishment and Support of Gaelic Schools in the Highlands of Scotland, and in other parts of the British Empire;
For Relieving Distressed Highlanders, at a distance from their Native Homes; and
For promoting the Improvement, and general Welfare, of the Northern Parts of the Kingdom.

I. CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

1.—The affairs of the Society to be managed by a President, Five Vice-Presidents, a Committee of Twelve Directors, Three Treasurers, Three Auditors of Accounts, a Secretary and a Deputy Secretary; all of whom to be annually elected.

2.—The Committee of Management to consist of these Officers, for the time being; and of all those Members who *have* served the Office of President, Vice-President, Treasurer, or Secretary, of the Society.

3.—All business proprosed for the consideration of the Society, to be discussed and determined on by the Committee of Management, but whose Proceedings are subject to be afterwards confirmed or rejected by a General Meeting of the Members of the Society.

4.—Persons eligible to become Members of

the Society, are,—Natives of the Highlands of Scotland,—the Sons or Descendants of Highlanders,—Proprietors of Lands in the Highlands,—Individuals who have done some Signal service to that part of the Kingdom,—Officers of Highlands Corps,—and Husbands of Highland Ladies.

5.—Twenty persons, and no more, may be elected *Honorary* Members, without the qualifications stated in the foregoing rule.

6.—The qualification of Candidates shall be written down by the Members who propose them; and the names of the Candidates so proposed, together with those of their several Proposers and Seconders, shall be circulated with the notices of the next meeting of the Society, or of the Committee, at which they are to be balloted; provided always that Twelve Members are present at the Ballot.

7.—In the Election of distinguished Public Characters, whether Natives or Foreigners, and the Chiefs of Highland Clans, balloting may, by a Vote of the Meeting, if unanimous, be dispensed with, and the Candidate elected by acclamation.

8.—At the last General Meeting for the Season, Candidates may be proposed and balloted for on the same day.

9.—In balloting, two black balls shall exclude the Candidate.

10.—The Election of Officers, (who shall previously be nominated by the Committee), shall take place in each year, at the General Meeting preceding the Anniversary, in order that they may, at the Anniversary, assume the duties of the Offices to which they shall be respectfully elected.

II. FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

1.—Every Member shall subscribe the Rules of this Society on his Election, or at the next ensuing Meeting; and shall pay to the Treasurer Twenty-Five Guineas for a Life Subscription; in default of which, the Members who proposed and seconded him shall be jointly and severally answerable to the Society for the said sum, and the Election shall not be considered as complete until the money shall be actually paid.

2.—The Life Subscriptions so received shall be added to the Permanent Funds of the Society, the Interest only of which shall be applicable to defray the ordinary expenditure.

3.—In the begining of every year, the Treasurers shall produce, for the information of the Committee the accounts of the preceding year, duly audited: an Account of the Life Subscriptions collected, and added to the Capital; and a General Statement of the Funds of the Society.

4.—Members elected before 1805, and who have paid an Annual Subscription of two Guineas instead of a Life Subscription, may continue to do so, and Members so elected, who have resided out of Great Britain for several years, shall, on their return, be only liable to pay one year's Subscription, in lieu of all demands whatever during their absence; or a Life Subscprition of Twenty-five Guineas, will be received as a commutation of all Arrears, under any circumstances.

5.—All Donations to the Society, and Bequests by Will, * shall be kept distinct, in the Name of the Person so contributing to augment the Funds, and shall be exclusively appropriated, if so bequeathed, to any specific object fixed on by the generous Donor.

III. REGULATIONS REGARDING THE MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. The Society shall hold an Anniversary Meeting in every year, on the 21st day of March, to celebrate the Anniversary of the glorious Battle of Alexandria; and when the same shall happen to fall upon a Sunday, the Meeting shall be held on Saturday preceding, or the Monday following that day.

2.—The expence of the Anniversary Meettings shall be defrayed by issuing Tickets of Admission, at a price to be regulated by the Committee for the time being.

3.—Besides the Anniversary, there shall be Three other General Meetings holden in each season, on the third Saturday of the months of February, April, and May.

4.—A Subscription shall be opened in each season, to defray the expence of these Meetings, and each Member Subscribing shall pay *One* Guinea and *Half*, at each of these Meetings which they may attend.

5.—At every *General Meeting*, and at the Anniversary, each Member may introduce one Visitor, paying for his Ticket at the same rate as for that of non—Subscribing Members; but no Highlander shall be admitted as a Visitor oftener than once in the same year, unless he be a Candidate for admission.

6.—No Business shall be discussed or decided upon at any General Meeting, excepting only the confirmation or rejection of the Proceedings of the Committee, and the Proposition and Election of Members.

7.—In the event of any Debate arising when Visitors are present, the President or Chairman of the Meeting shall, in the exercise of his own discretion, have a power to adjourn the question, and to give directions for calling a Special General Meeting to decide the same.

8.—At every Meeting of the Society excepting the Anniversary, the first Business shall be to read the Minutes of the former Meeting, in order that the same may be confirmed or rejected, as the case may be.

9.—As the general adoption of the Garb of the Ancient Caledonians, at the General Meetings of the Society, would tend to excite and preserve the National Spirit of Highlanders, which has been so conspicuously and honourably displayed in all parts of the world, it is earnestly recommended to all the Members, to whom it may be convenient, to appear at the several General Meetings of the Society in the Highland Dress.

IV. ESTABLISHMENT OF BRANCHES.

1.—For the more effectually promoting the objects of the Society, and that the Natives of Scotland in general, and of the Highlands in particular, and those connected with Scotland by alliance, friendship, or otherwise, may always feel an attachment to each other, wherever they may happen to reside; Branches of the Society shall be established in all the British Settlements in the East and West Indies, in North America, at the Cape of Good Hope, and in any Foreign Country, where any number of Scotchmen are settled, by Commissions subscribed by the President and Secretary, and addressed to those who are the most likely to take a pride and pleasure in being connected with this Society, authorising them to form such Branches, and to constitute them on principles the best calculated for the peculiar circumstances of each place.

2.—That to every such Branch, an account of the origin and progress of the Society, the objects for which it was constituted, and the rules by which it is conducted, be transmitted; also, such other information or papers as may, from time to time, be circulated among the Members of the Society.

3.—That Gentlemen admitted into the several Branches Abroad, on subscribing the Rules, and contributing at once to the Fund of the Parent Society the full Subscription of Twenty-five Guineas each, or Seventeen Guineas Abroad and Eight Guineas additional on their arrival in London, shall become Members of the Society itself, and receive a Diploma.

4.—In order to promote the prosperity of the Highlands, and good fellowship among it's Natives, that Branches of this Society shall be established in such Towns of Great Britain and Ireland as (Glasgow, Aberdeen, Inverness, Liverpool, Dublin, Cork, Belfast, &c.) they are likely to be constituted with success, and that Commissions for that purpose shall be issued from time to time, as circumstances may require; such Branches adopting the Rules established by the Society.

V. PREMIUMS.

That in proportion to the amount of the Funds belonging to the Society, Premiums be given to promote the Improvement, and General Welfare, of the Northern Parts of the Kingdom; and that any Surplus Funds shall be annually applied to such other objects as may appear worthy of the Society's patronage.

* Bequests by Will, may be made in the following terms: "I do hereby bequeath the sum of "to be paid to the Treasurers for the time being of "the Highland Society of London, for promoting the "general objects of that Institution."
N. B.—If any particular object is preferred, that to be specified.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Addressed to the EDITOR *of the* BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"I thought Knight," says he "thou "hadst lived long enough in the world, "not to pin thy happiness upon one that "is a woman, and a widow."

SPECTATOR No. 359.

MR. EDITOR.—I have frequently read and admired this saying in my youth, but forgot it when I was about to be married, at the time it would have been of most use to me. To be brief, Mr. Editor, I paid my addresses to a widow, a short time after I arrived in this country, and soon got her to consent to a second marriage. The fact was, I could not get an unmarried *Eligible* that would have me, which was one of my reasons for closing with the widow.

My wife, stated herself to be ten years younger than she really was. To make the match more suitable, I threw ten years of gravity into my countenance, which made the discrepancy of our ages the less

apparent. But it is not the age of my wife that I find fault with, so much as her manners; which latter I have hitherto tried, in vain to improve.

When I married her she had just left off mourning for her former husband, for whom she wore sables, five months, before the commencement of our courtship, which lasted eleven days, in all five months and eleven days. For several months after our marriage she seldom mentioned her former husband: of late, however, she talks of him much, and in such a way as always to mortify me; which affords a pretty plain proof, that she has more regard for her former husband, who frequently gave her a sound beating, than she has for me, who have never yet bestowed upon her corporeal correction. It is very natural for her to have a regard, for the man with whom she passed the best part of her life; and I should be the last person to find fault with it, did not the subject interfere with my happiness. In our marriage-settlement, she made provision, for a numerous progeny, which I was to beget and settled all her ready-money upon *would-be* sons and daughters. It is astonishing how judicious the plans of women are after they pass to the *west-side* of fifty years!—My kind spouse added a *Codicil* to the settlement, that in the event of her leaving no progeny I was to have all; and that I should have full power of pecuniary affairs, on the expiration of one year from our marriage. This period has, sometime ago elapsed, without any appearance of an increase to our family; and the foolish old woman delays giving me the power of her Cash under the plea, that an heir may soon make his appearance! This, added to the mortifying manner she talks of me, has overcome my patience. Some of my friends advise me "to be quiet, and do "nothing rashly." I confess I am inclined to follow this advice of the "Town "Clerk of Ephesus." But many others advise me to assert my rights, and should she refuse compliance to give her a sound beating. I am averse to harsh measures, as they rather irritate than reclaim the sex. Women are naturally frank and affectionate: I have always had a high opinion of them, generally speaking, and should be sorry to alter it, although experience now convinces me there are exceptions.

A friend called on me yesterday, and described how you, Mr. Editor, had extricated a Gentleman from the cleft of some rock on Malabar-hill, where he had the whole mountain on his back, besides the Moon, Venus, and some of the outlandish Planets, whose names I have forgotten and which cannot be seen by the naked Eye. Says my friend, "I know "no person so able to extricate you from "your perplexity as the Gazette Edi-"tor," handing me the last number of your paper; after reading it I consulted with him how I was to address you; and shall now append what he proposed, to my already too long letter, and hoping my case, altho, rather analogous, will be of service to others; as there are more people who get into the Noose of matrimony, unadvisedly, and marry widows, than ever carried the Malabar hill on their shoulders.

Rules to be observed in future by all widows who marry a second, third, fourth &c. husbands.

First. No widow who has not mourned six full and complete months for her first husband shall be in future allowed to mortify, and annoy the second, by drawing invidious comparisons, in public company, in favor of the former to the disadvantage of the latter.

Secondly. No widow who marries a third husband within three weeks of the death of her second, shall be allowed to talk for more than half an hour at a time of her deceased's good qualities; and never to do so at the expence of her living help-mate.

Lastly. All widows convicted of acting contrary to these regulations shall be refused permission to marry again; and, on the death of their present husbands, due warning will be given them to quit the Island with the least possible delay.

By Order.

TIMOTHY HENPECK,
The married Man.

From my apartments,
AUGUST 1, 1822.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette

SIR,

Judging from the numerous Marriages which have recently taken place and are at present on the tapis, that your publication of *Cupid's Telegraph* has been attended with many beneficial consequences, I do myself the pleasure to transmit you an Extract which I have made from an English paper; as it may furnish an useful hint to those Bachelor's who may visit the Presidency on so short a leave of absence as to render their forming an acquaintance with the *desired object* in the usual way, impossible.

Extract from the Courier,
Dated London 21st February.

"*Matrimony.* Any young Lady of "good family, of accomplished education, "and genteel appearance, and above all, "whose charracter will bear the strictest "enquiry for morality, sweetness of "Temper &c. has now an opportunity "of rendering herself truly happy. The "object of this address it is impossible "to properly explain in an advertis-"ment, but it is most seriously intended, "and earnestly hoped, that it may meet "the Eye of some Lady corresponding "with the above description, and she is "assured that, how'er independent may "be her situation, this appeal may not "prove beneath her notice; Letters, "post paid, addressed to H. S. C. No. "408. Oxford street, London, Signed "with real name & address, will be duly "answered, if explanatory and found "sincere. The most inviolable Secrecy "will be observed."

(True Extract.)

A FRIEND TO THE FAIR.

Sattarah 28th July.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

It will no doubt be acceptable to you and to your Southern readers to learn that, the season throughout the whole of Guzurat has hitherto been most promising, the rains having fallen opportunety and in quantities justly adapted to every description of produce.

The Crops have consequently advanced to such a state of vigor as to secure them effectually against a superabundant supply of rain, one of the grand sources of disappointment to the farmer in this Province, and nothing seems now wanting to consummate the fairest prospect of plenty in the ensuing harvest, but a return of the weather usual at this period of the year.

I remain,
Yours obediently.

31st July. GUZERATTEE

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH AUGUST 1822.

What we predicted in our last number respecting the approach of hostilities between the Empires of Russia and Turkey, appears now to be less a matter of doubt, as will be seen by the following extracts of a communication from Grand Cairo under date the 19th of April, (which extracts have been kindly submitted to our perusual & are given in a subsequent column) stating that a declaration of War between the above formidable powers "was daily expected." There have been no fresh arrivals, nor otherwise communicated intelligence from the parent soil during the last week, so that, with the exception of the above we are, in respect to news still quite at a stand

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The following are the extracts of a letter from Grand Cairo under date the 19th of April, to which we have already adverted.

"General Malcolm has been highly gratified with his reception by the Pasha, who paid him attentions he never had done to any other European.

A declaration of war between Russia and Turkey was daily expected.

At Constantinople and Smyrna, Europeans in general were preparing to depart. It is hoped they will be permitted to remain tranquil in *Egypt*, but if the war should take a religious turn, worse danger is to be apprehended.

Europe in general is tranquil. Trade

in the Mediterranean is extremely dull to the ruin of many. The Season all over Arabia has been extremely favourable, and the Crops promise abundance. At Judda alone, I understand, a want of rain exists, and as little fell last year, the supply of water for the City is very scanty.

We have also been favoured with the perusal of a letter from Teheran dated 12 April which states, that Mr. Willock was to quit that place for England on the 14th of the same month.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Monday evening was performed by Gentlemen Amateurs, that difficult but much admired Comedy---"The Wonder." On this occasion we shall abstain from a detailed criticism on the performance, and content ourselses with observing on report, (for we were not present) that all the leading characters were represented in a way which did great credit to the Gentlemen by whom they were sustained; and the whole went off extremely well. The House was full, and the dress Boxes exhibited a display of beauty and fashion, for which our happy and flourishing Presidency is so deservedly distinguished.

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NUMBER III.

1.—Advertisements.—2—Administrations & Probates.—3—Letter from a Surat Correspondent *.—4—Shipping arrivals and departures.—5—Gentlemens ditto ditto.—6—Deaths.—7—Moonshee Dossabhoy's translation of the Ode of Mirjah Kajum Ulli Juwan.—8—Further Accounts of the dreadful Storm in Bengal.—9—Calcutta Prices Current.—10—Ship Upton Castle arrived, dismasted at Calcutta.—11—Mr.. James Staveley's Probate.—12—Varieties.—13—Steam Carriage.—14—Bonaparte's Will.—15—The Act of abolishing Slave Trade in Spain.—16—Heart rending distress.

* This letter dated Surat 6th July, states, that on the 26th of June last, Amerchund Dhurrumchund, aged 30 years, married to Cuncoobhoy aged 22 years; and that on the next day the 27th at 9 P. M. the couple went to bed and at 1 o'clock after midnight Amerchund parted from his Wife incognito and after having delivered his Gold Chain and other Jewels that were on his body to his mother, quitted his abode; whose corpse after three days was found on the banks of the river Tappee to the tumultuous medley of the inhabitants.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.--August 1st, Lieut. Thos. Briggs 2d | 12th Regt. from Bassadore.

4th, Asst. Surg, C. Kane, D. M. S. P. D. from Seroor.

DEPARTURES.—August, Lieut. S. A. Athill, Engineers, to Sholapoor.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Augt. 1st, The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. G. B. Brucks from Bassadore 11th July, Muscat 22d July.

Ditto 2d, Arab Ship Tawjee, Nacqudah Alias Mahomed from Mocha, 22d July.

PASSENGERS.

Per Psyche.

Lieut. Horne, H. C. Marine, Lieut. Briggs 2d | 12th Regt.

DEPARTURES.—July 31st, Brig Ben Johnson, Peter Campher, to Mauritius.

Augt. 4th, The H. C. Ship Castle Huntly, H. A. Drummond to China.

Ditto ditto Ship Orwell Thomas Sanders to China.

Ditto Ship Cornwall W. Richardson, to Mocha.

PASSENGERS.

By Huntly.

Mr. P. Hardie, for Singapore.

Ditto Orwell, Mr. Goddard.

6th, Imaum of Muscat's Frigate Liverpool.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Medina, for London.
Charles Forbes, for do.
Thetis, for Bengal.
Forbes, for do.
Sophia, for Bussorah.
Malavar, for do.
Brig Ahmoody, for Malay Coast.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

On the 31st July, Mr. T. H. Hunter, aged 48 years.

On the 1st Instant, William Milburn, Esq. aged 49 years.

On Sunday, the 4th instant in the 28th year of her age Anne, the wife of Mr. James Taylor, Assistant in the Office of Accountant General,

Attached much to domestic seclusion the many excellent virtues of this amiable female could be known but to few—in whose memories they shall long be cherished.—In her Husband this affective dispensation cannot but produce the most poignant feelings—her infant Children have been early deprived of a most tender mother—her other relations feel her loss a severe calamity—and time cannot soon remove the regret which her friends and acquaintances felt on the truly mournful occasion,"

Calcutta,

FORT WILLIAM,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1822.

WITH sentiments of the deepest concern, the Governor General in Council notified to the Public, the demise on the night of Monday last, of the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

His Excellency in Council adverting to the unaffected piety, the enlarged benevolence, and the acknowledged moderation of the late Bishop, conceives that he only anticipates the eager and unanimous feeling of all classes of the Christian Inhabitants of this City, when he announces his desire that every practicable degree of respect and veneration should be manifested on this most distressing occasion to the memory of this excellent and lamented Prelate,

His Excellency in Council is pleased therefore to request that the Principal Officers of Government, both Civil and Military, will attend at the melancholy ceremony of the Bishop's interment, and that every other public demonstration of attention and respect consistent with the occasion be observed on the day appointed for the Funeral.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

C. LUSHINGTON,
Acting Chief Sec. to the Govt.

THE BISHOP'S FUNERAL.

About 6 o'Clock in the evening of yesterday, an immense concourse of people collected from every quarter of the city, were seen in motion toward St. John's Cathedral, to witness the Funeral Ceremony of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The movement of the Procession from his late residence in Chowringhee, was announced at 20 minutes before 7 o'Clock by the discharge of Minutes Guns to the number of 53 (corresponding with the years of the deceased) from the Ramparts of Fort William. The Hearse containing the Body was preceded by the Plume and Mutes, and followed by two mourning coaches; and about 30 carriages, containing the principal Mourners, closed the Procession. The Hearse on entering the Church-yard, drew up in front of the Eastern Portico, the Great Bell tolling. After the necessary arrangements were made, the body was removed from the Hearse, and, borne on the shoulders of six men, joined the Procession; which moved in the following order to the Western Entrance of the Church and proceeded down the center passage towards the Communion Altar:—

FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Mourning Plume.
Two Mutes.
Clergymen in their Surplices.
Cathedral Attendants with Staves craped.

PRESIDENCY CHAPLAINS;

Reverend J. Parson. Reverend Dr. Corrie.

The late Bishop's Verger in his gown with Crosier craped.

The Archdeacon.

Dr. Nicolson, the late Bishop's Physician.

PALL BEARERS:

Hon. John Adam, Esq. | W. B. Bayley Esq.
Hon. John Fendall Esq. | Hon. Sir F. Macnaghten
Major Gen. Hardwicke. | C. Lushington, Esq.

CHIEF MOURNER:

W. H. Aal bot, Esq. late Bishop's Secretary. — The Revd. John Hawtayne, the late Bisop's Chaplain. — J. Trotter Esq.

MOURNERS:

G. Udny, Esq. — W. Cracoft, Esq.
—Plowden, Esq. — Commodore Hayes.
Mackenzine, Esq. — H. Shakespeare, Esq.
—Davidson, Esq. — * * * * * * * * * *

The following is the Inscription on the Coffin Plate:

THOMAS FANSHAW
MIDDLETON,
BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.
DIED 8TH JULY 1822
AGED 53 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS.

The Burial Service was affectingly delivered by the Venerable Archdeacon Loring, and Handel's Funeral Anthem was introduced:

"DUETT AND CHORUS.

When the Ear heard him, then it blessed him:
And when the Eye saw him, it gave witness of him.

VERSE.

His body is buried in peace.

CHORUS.

But his name liveth evermore."

The deep and melancholy intonations transfused throughout this solemn Hymn, were executed by Miss Lacy with the characteristic pathos for which she has been so long admired; and the effect was easy to be gathered from sympathetic feeling depicted in the contenance of every spectator.

The late hour at which we write this prevents us from saying more at present;—on a future occasion, we propose to give a concise view of the life and writings of the accomplished Prelate, who has just closed his mortal career; with an account of that rapid progress in learning which early distinguished him, and raised him ultimately to the highest dignities of the Church.

Hurkaru Office. Midnight.

We have pleasure in quoting from the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of yesterday, the following paragraphs, containing an elegant tribute paid by one man of Learning to the Memory of another :—

LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.—"The sudden, and unexpected demise of this eminent Prelate,, equally distinguished for his learning, his benevolence, and his piety, has made a deep impression on the feelings of this community. To his friends, and all who had opportunities of knowing the extent of his erudition, the splendor of his acquirements, and the goodness of his heart, the honorable tribute which his high character has received from Government will be most welcome and gratifying."

Bengal Hurkaru July 12.

INUNDATION AT BURRISAUL.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR.

In your JOURNAL of the 27th ultimo. I observe a paragraph, taken from JOHN BULL, in which it is stated on the authority of a letter from Dacca,—that the accounts of the inundation at Burrisal have been very much exaggerated ; that there was *not a single life lost* at the station of *Backergunge* (the writer. I suppose, means *Burrisal*) ; and that he *knows* that rice was selling here four days previous to the date of his Letter, the 22d ultimo, at the same price as in the Bazar at Dacca.

Some of the accounts conveying the intelligence of the calamity, to Calcutta, were no goubt somewhat exaggerated ; but allowances must be made for the alarm that every one felt at the time. In regard. however, to the assertion of the writer, whose veracity may be depended upon, that *not a single life was lost at this Station,* I beg leave to observe that we have the names of TWENTY PERSONS, who are drowned in the *very town* of Burrisal. The only anthentic report that has been brought in from other parts of the Districts, is from a village called Rotundee, which contained 5696 inhabitants ; of these 1319 miles and 1529 females making a total of of 2848 persons, unfortunately perished !!

The opinion, that a famine would ensue if assistance were not speedily rendered, would have been verified, had not an abundan supply of Rice, &c. &c. been sent from Dacca It reached us, if I remember right, ten days after the inundation, till which time the Natives lived entirely upon wet rice, which was sold at a great price, and which produced such an unpleasant effluvia in the air, that it was hardly possible to go into the baz[illegible]

Your obedient Servant,

Burrisal July, 1, 1822. M. D.

P. S.—The following are the names of the 20 persons who perished at Burrisal :

The wife of Ghagee Mahomud ; Button B[illegible]nick ; Fukeer Chand Saho ; Ram Shager Sa[illegible]o ; The servant of Omeer Khan ; Lukkum [illegible]Serl ; Two Brahmins from Futigungpore names unknown ; The Mother of Tola, Prostitute ; The wife of Nanab Addeen ! The wife of [illegible]Rubee Ulla, one daughter of ditto 2 sons of ditto; The son of Tumeer Khan ; The [illegible] daughter of Assan Ulla ; The son of, A[illegible] wife of Bolai Suruj Narein Ghose.

Bengal Harkaru, July 8,

PUBLIC PUNISHMENT.

Yesterday about noon, an immense crowd of natives amounting, at least, to several thousands, assembled at the cross road in the Loll-Bazar, to witness the punishment of Gungarain *alias* Gungaram Shaw, and Gurmohan Shaw, sentenced to be publicly whipped for Fraud and Conspiracy. At 12 o'clock precisely the Deputy Sheriff with his Officers were in attendance, with a Medical Gentleman as usual in such cases for fear of accidents ; and the Prisoners above named received the full punishment awarded, to the great edification, we trust, of the assembled multitude, who had before them a pregnant example that evil doers are rewarded according to their works, and reap in dishonour, what they sow in dishonour.

The fraud for which this punishment was inflicted, was executed as follows :—The above Gungaram and Gourmohun dressed up one. Brijmohum, (a common coolie, it is said, or little better) and taking him to a Shop in the Bazar, gave out that he was the nephew of the Raja of Nattore. By means of this man of straw, they easily obtained credit from the Shop-keepers, (Hursook Roy and Gopal Roy, father and son,) for three pair of Shawls, value Sicca Rupees 1,500 ; which the would-be-Rajah took on trust, pretending he wished to buy them for his uncle, and would return them if not approved of. This was the first part of the plot, and succeeded admirably ; but Hursook Roy hearing about six weeks after, that the Defendants had sold one pair of the shawls at less than the original price, he became anxious to get either his money or the Shawls returned. With this view he arrested Gungaram ; who was afterwards admitted to bail on the security of one Ram Rochin, who promised to get the Plaintiff either his shawls back or his money.

About two or three days after Gungaram had thus been admitted to bail, he and his Associate Gourmohun seized upon the Plaintiff (Hursook Roy,) as he was passing by Messrs. Taylor and Co.'s Auction Room, and detained him forcibly till a Sheriff's officer came up and arrested him for the sum of Sa. Rs. 10,120, at the suit of one Gourprosaud Chocraburtee, and conveyed him to Jail. This was a counterplot to thwart the legal steps taken by Hursook to recover his shawls, or obtain payment of the price. It was proved by written document as well as parole evidence, that the new character who had started up in this Drama of Fraud, Gourprosaud Chocraburtee, had been stirred up by Gourmohun and Gungaram, who promised to pay the costs and gave him two rupees to swear this false debt against Hursook Roy. Having by this manoeuvre put themselves on an equal footing with the unfortunate Hursook, they offered to compromise matters, and give up their claims against him, on condition that he would grant an acquittance to them for the price of the Shawls. And Gourprosaud Chocraburtee, also wished to make a separate treaty for himself and offered to the son to release his father on receiving 200 rupees. Gopaul Roy rejected these terms and his father Hursook, brought the case before the Supreme Court, where it was tried on the 25th of June, and a Verdict of Guilty pronounced against Gungaram, Gourmohun and Gourprosaud. On the 2d of July. (VIDE BEN. HURK. p. 35), the two former were sentenced to be confined two years in the House of Correction, and twice whipped, once in the first week of this year, and once in the first week of the next, the first part of which sentence was carried into execution yesterday.

We have been the more particular in detailing this case on account of the great prevalence of such frauds which now form a prominent feature in the judicial history of this country : and that the Public may be made acquainted with the measures adopted to check it by our present venerable judge who has had the advantage of longer practice and consequently possesses a more intimate acquaintance with the Native character than usually falls to the lot of those who fill the Chair of Justice in India. We trust Calcutta will long enjoy the fruit of that experience which can unravel all the crooked mazes of deceit, indignantly strip off the mask of villainy, and equally protect the innocent and helpless from the overreaching artifices of Fraud, or the daring attempts of insolent Oppression and lawless Rapacity.

The following extract from a letter, dated at Macoa in April, although containing little novelty, may nevertheless be of some value to our commercial readers. :—

"The Opium market is now almost stagnated ; we have still about One Hundred chests on hand, nor do I think it likely that it can be get off sooner than perhaps a month hence. The little that has been sold may be quoted at the following prices—Patna 2000 Spanish Dollars per Chest ; Benares 1900 ; Bombay and Turkey at 1300. These prices will no doubt be considerably affected by fresh supplies : the SHERBURNE has lately arrived, but I have not as yet learned what may be the quantity of cargo brought on her. Cotton is almost unsaleable here, and none but the very best qualities are sought after. The particulars of the late disturbance, you are no doubt in full possession of ; consequently, the only thing I can send you in the shape of intelligence, is as follows :

List of British Shipping laying at Whampoah on the Evening of the 7th April 1822.

The H. C. Ship VANSITTART, to be dispatched for England about the 15th inst.

The H. C. Ship SCALEBY CASTLE, ditto, about 10th. The MAITLAND and JAMES SCOTT, in a day or two, as also the CHARLES FORBES for Bombay.

The following Vessels were in Macao Roads :—

The SHERBURNE inward bound.

The MEROPE outward bound ; and the EUGENIA remained.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

A shocking event occurred yesterday in the Fort. Serjeant CONROY, H. M. 87th Regt. put an end to his existence by blowing out his brains with a musket. The man bore an excellent character, and had been with the Regiment in the Peninsula, where his conduct ensured him the good opinion of his officers and the respect of his comrades. He left a note explaining the cause of the rash act, which originated in some bazar debts he had incurred to the amount of about three hundred rupees. The delicacy of the poor fellow's mind was so great, that he could not bear the idea of being lessened in the estimation of his officers when the fact of his being involved should become

known. Such, however, was the excellence of his character, that there is not a doubt but his embarrassments would have been generously relieved in the brave Regiment to which he belonged, had he but stated how his affairs stood. This, however, he could not bring himself to do—but with a mistaken sense of honor preferred self-destruction to the chance of obloquy. Should this account meet the eyes of men in his own sphere of life, and of the privates of European corps throughout the country, we trust it will occasion some serious and wholesome reflexions. Here was an individual who served his King and country for a period of about fifteen years with credit. He had aquired an excellent character, as a brave soldier, and a correct well-behaved man—but in an evil hour he permitted his expences to exceed his income, and the dread of losing that character which was dearer to him than life itself, made him commit a crime at which human nature shudders.

Our Letters by the Maitland repeat the Markets in China to continue without any improvement. The Honorable Company's Tinivilly Cotton had sold a 7½ tales cast, and every thing appeared equally low except Opium, and that had got up to 2,600 Dollars. That price however appeared merely nominal, as no purchasers had ventured a concession to such exorbitant demands.

Captain Scott the late Master Attendant at Penang, had been succeeded in that situation by Mr. Wright.

[*Bengal Hurkaru,—July* 9,

Madras.

The Honorable THE GOVERNOR embarked for the Northern Division early on the morning of the 21st Instant, on board the Honorable Company's Cruizer *Meriton*, under a Salute of 19 guns from the Ramparts of Fort St. George. The *Meriton* got under weigh almost immediately afterwards, followed by the Ship *Reliance*—In addition to the Staff, *George Russell*, Esq. Member of the Board of Revenue, accompanies *The Honorable* THE GOVERNOR on his Tour.

The H. C. Cruizer *Ernaad*, arrived in the Roads on Friday from Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Major Digby, Captain Jacob Lieut. Stepney, Lieut. Hunt, Lieut. Cuppage, Ensign Usher Assist. Surgeon Erskine, H. M. 65th Regt.; Lieut. Fraser H. M. 8th Dragoons, Lieut. Bird, M. I.; 216 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Volunteers from H. M. 65th Regiment, 24 Followers, and 51 Privates, Volunteers of the M. E. R.

The *Ernaad* sailed on Sunday for Calcutta.

H. M. Sloop *Sophia*, arrived yesterday from Trincomalie.

The American Ship *Adonis* and *America*, have arrived since our last report from the United States having sailed about the end of March. The Ship *George Cruttenden*, from Padang the 27th April, has also arrived.

[*Sup. to the Mad. Gov. Gaz. July* 23.

English Extracts.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE,

FRANCE.

Paris, March 8.—On Tuesday, at noon, an assemblage of upwards of 400 students, a portion of whom were provided with canes, took place on the Place de St. Genevieve. From thence they proceeded, shouting. "The Charter for ever!" "Liberty for ever!" to the Place de l'Odeon. At this moment the Commissary of Police arrived in his official attire; he was received with hisses. Almost at the same moment a detachment of gendarmerie came to the spot at full gallop, and dispersed them. At two o'clock they again mustered on Quay d'Orsay, and marched to the Place du Palais Bourbon, where they renewed their rallying cries of "The Charter and the Nation for ever!" The guard and gendarmes took several into custody, and cleared the ground. At the close of the evening they rallied in front of the church St. Eustache, and vented insulting expressions against the missionaries. Here they were again discomfited by the military. On Wednesday these tumultuous proceedings were renewed. About five o'clock in the afternoon, several hundreds of individuals whose ill intentions were rendered sufficiently manifest by their demeanour, assembled at the entrance of the Jardin des Plantes, where M. Thenard had commenced his lecture. There were not many students in this assemblage, which was, for the most part, composed of the lowest of the populace. Sinister exclamations were soon raised on al sides: the lecture was suspended, and a serious riot ensued. The gendarmerie entered and charged the multitude; several were wounded. At 8 in the evening groups formed on the Place Vendome; these were almost immediately dispersed by strong detachments of cavalry; again they rallied on the Place des Victoires, from whence they were also driven by the military, whose vigilance disconcerted all their schemes to congregate. The Gazette de France contains the following postscript dated Saturday, at midnight:—"Twenty vehicles, laden with persons arrested in the Jardin des Plantes, and escorted by the gendarmerie, arrived at the Prefecture at 9 o'clock. Advices received this evening from Saumur contradict the statement of the Embarkation of Berton. On the contrary, it is said, he has taken refuge in the forest of Parthenay; which is circumvalleted with troops."

THE COURIER.—MARCH 28.

We have received the Paris Papers of Monday last, from which the following are extracts.—

"PARIS, MARCH 25.—"A private letter from Poland, worthy of credit, contains the following statement;—'The arrest of M. ***, Secretary of the ancient Minister ***, has led to the discovery of a very important correspondence, which has brought to light a conspiracy formed to insurrectionize Poland at the moment of the commencement of hostilities between Russia and the Porte It is said that the Grand Duke Constantine has set off in order personally to give an account of this affair to the Emperor. This plot had extensive ramifications in Italy, Spain, and even America, and appears that several European thrones were included in the conspirators' plan of attack.'—*Gazette de France.*

"It is confidently affirmed that an association has been discovered at Warsaw, which has communications with the secret societies in he south of Europe. Two important personages have been arrested.—*Quotidienne.*

"Extract of a letter from Rochelle, dated March, 21:—'The call made to 'the energy and patriotism of the revolutionists, has had its effect upon some of the soldiers of the 45th Regt. which recently arrived here. It was remarked that several of the non-commissioned officers expended money beyond their means; this, added to the propagation of some infamous songs, put our police on the alert, and their guilty projects were detected. Yesterday had been appointed by them for hoisting the tricoloured banner.

"'On the 19th, the General of the Division, the Colonel of the 45th, and the principal Authorities, concerted their plan for taking these traitors into custody. At nine o'clock on the evening of that day, eleven of the non-commissioned officers were seized in the barracks, and three others on the following day. They were all provided with poniards and cartridgrs; several pamphlets and seditious songs were found upon them.

"'From the confession of some who are implicated, it appears that it had been agreed amongst them to cut the throats of most of the officers, and of the principal civil and military authorities, and take possession of the arsenal, in which are thirty thousand musquets and a quantity of ammunition.

"'The tranquillty of our town was not disturbed for a moment during the execution of the necessary measures; the inhabitants congratulate themselves upon their escape from danger, by the failure of a design formed for nothing less than to provoke civil war. The indictments are framing with all possible activity, in order to bring these men to trial forthwith. Not an officer is compromised in the affair."—*Quotidienne.*

"The *Gazette de France* contains a postscript concuring, in substance, with the above details.

"Letters from the neighbourhood of Agen state, that there are circulated in that quarter Bulletins of the victories gained by General Berton, at the head of 20,000 men, and detailing the triumphant progress of this rebel. These fabricated documents add, that discontent is universal, and that Paris is in full revolution.—*Idem.*

"We learn from Chalons-sur-Harine, that seditious songs have been industriously circulated amongst the youth of the School of Arts.—*Idem.*

"A Nantes Journal, entitled 1. *Ami de Charte*, states, that at a grand review of the National Guard in that town, the first Company called out '*Vive le Roi!*, on which the other exclaimed, *Vive la Charte*! which cries were incessantly re-echoed until they were dismissed.

"The *Brussels Oracle* contains a letter from Cambray, dated the 17th inst. which gives the following details respecting some seditious movements;—'A new conspiracy, the object of which was to excite an insurrection in the neighbourhood of Laon, has just been defeated. A numerous troop of audacious men, under the direction of some disguised officers, had formed the project of exciting an insurrection in the village of this caution, and afterwards of marching to La Fere and seiz-

ing upon the artillery. The tocsin was sounded in some communes, and tricoloured cockades displayed; but these revolutionary attempts have been ineffectual.'

"The out-going Deputies amount, in number, to 87; of whom 23 are from the left side, 10 from the left centre, 32 from the right side, and, 22 from the right centre.

MADRID, MARCH 14.

"In the sitting of the Cortes, on the 11th inst., M. Buruaga denounced that he had, on the preceding day, seen detachments of soldiers, armed with bludgeons, on the bridge Segovia, exclaiming, Long live the absolute King!' This is scandalous, said the Hon. Member, in the capital of the Monarchy. It was the heroic militia of Madrid who saved the country. I demand that the executive Government send these dangerous soldiers elsewhere.

"The President Riego declared that he had just received information that new assemblages of the enemies of the Constitutional system were forming on the bridge of Toledo.

"The Chamber instantly nominated a Special Commission, to take cognizance of these events, and to report thereon.

"M. Meca complained that the officers did nothing to retrain their men.

"The above Commission was instructed instantly to concert with the Executive Power.

"M. Burnaga said, the Ministers had only one object in view—that of concealing the truth.

"The President Riego rose.—'Yesterday, on leaving this hall, I mounted my horse and proceeded to the Porte d'Atocha; there I saw, with my eyes, five or six hundred persons tumultuously assembled; a grenadier of the guard recognized me, and told me things which, from regard to this Assembly, I cannot repeat. I told the people to go home."

"M. Valdes.—You hear, Gentlemen, our worthy President, has seen all and the Ministers all? It is only energetic measures which can save us.—Gazette de France.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East-India-house, when the following ships were thus timed, viz.:—

For Madras and Bengal—Astell; to be afloat April 4, sail to Gravesend April 14, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs May 17. For Bengal---Warren Hastings, Winchelsea, and Dorsetshire; to be afloat April 20, sail to Gravesend April 30, stay there 30 days and be in the Downs June 2. For Bengal---Coldstream; to be afloat May 20, sail to Gravesend May 30, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs July 3.

DEAL, MARCH 27.—Came down from the River Prince Regent, Lamb, for Bencoolen, Madras and Calcutta.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 27.---Sailed Hooghly, Lamb, for Gibralta, Valparaiso, and Lima.

TORBAY, MARCH 26.—Arrived yesterday, the Woodbridge, Newson, from London for the Isle of France and Bengal.

AMERICA.

The American journals have lately published the result of the census for 1820, from which it appears, that the whole number of inhabitants in the United States that year was 9,645,734, of whom 1,531,436 were slaves. Comparing this census with that for 1810, we find that the annual rate of increase is about 29 persons upon each thousand; and supposing the population to be 10,000,000 at the 1st of January last, which it must have been, then at the 1st of January next it will amount to 291,000 more, or 10,291,000. This is a sufficient confutation of Mr. GODWIN's doctrine, that the increase of the population there is caused entirely by emigration; for the highest estimates have never raised the number of emigrants from Europe to one-tenth of this amount. It appears further, that according to the rate of increase, the *Whites* in the United States double their numbers in 23½ years, the slaves in 29 years, and the whole population in 24 years. If the Whites and Blacks continue to increase in the same ratio, then, in the course of 118 years, the slaves, who at present amount to two-elevenths, will be no more than one-eleventh of the Whites. In this estimate, however, the free Blacks are classed with the Whites.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 25.

REDUCTION OF THE FIVE PER CENTS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the Order of the Day that the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the acts relating to the Five per Cent. Stock.

The House having resolved itself into the Committee,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the Resolution to which he was about to call the attention of the House, was founded, in its principle, on a transaction which had always formed the subject of penegyrics with the writers on the state of England, as one of the greatest proofs of the resources of this country, of the extent of its credit, and of the power which it derived from the combination of private opulence and public faith—he alluded to the reduction of the Four per Cent. Annuities by Mr. Pelham in the year 1749. In introducing the measure which he should now have the honour to propose, it would not be irrelevant to bring briefly before the House the circumstances of the transaction in 1749, to which he should appeal as a precedent. In the year 1737, when Sir Robert Walpole was Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was proposed by Sir John Barnard to invest his Majesty with power to raise money by loans at a low rate of interest, at which it could then be procured, to pay off that part of the public debt on which a higher interest was paid. This proposal, then made by Sir John Barnard, was not at that time acceded to by Parliament. In 1749, however, Mr. Pelham, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, adopted the idea, and proposed to Parliament a plan for reducing that part of the National Debt which consisted of Four per Cent. This description of Stock amounted then to 57 millions; at that time a very great sum, so great indeed, that considerable doubts were entertained of the practicability of effecting the reduction; Mr. Pelham, however, persevered, and brought forward his plan, which was finally carried into successful operation. The plan was this—a subscription was opened of the holders of the Four per Cent. Stock, and the persons subscribing were entitled to receive Three and a Half per Cent. for the next seven years, and Three per Cent. after that period. The period fixed for the subscription was three months, and at the end of that time more than 38 out of 57 millions of stock had been subscribed. The more complete success of this first subscription was prevented by a combination of some of the great Stockholders, who were, it was said, encouraged by the political opposition of the day. The Gentlemen whom he (Mr. Vansittart) saw opposite to him, would, he doubted not, form an honourable contrast to the opposition in the time of Mr. Pelham, and would give their full concurrence to a measure so beneficial to the public interest, and so conductive to the immediate relief of the people. Sir John Barnard at that time published a pamphlet on the plan (Considerations on the proposal for reducing the National Debt), which produced a great effect, and in conjuction with the firmness of Parliament, completed the proposed plan. The time allowed for the first subscription having expired, a further subscription was opened on terms rather less favourable to the holders of the stock (for Mr. Pelham very properly determined that those who in the first instance had refused to accede to a plan so beneficial to the public and so just to the holders, should not be allowed afterwards to avail themselves of the advantages offered). Under this second subscription, about 15,600,000l. was subscribed, and there remained about 3,290,000l. stock, which was repaid in money to the holders. The total of the debt was then only 78 millions, so that 57 millions, the sum then reduced, though smaller in absolute amount than the present Five per Cents. formed a much greater proportion of the whole debt of the nation, than that which it was now proposed to reduce. He said this because he was unwilling to assume a greater credit than he deserved, in comparison with the measure of 1749. Indeed very great credit was due to Mr. Pelham for the vigour with which he carried though his measure, and because he had set a precedent which afforded great facility to the present operation. Having thus decribed the operation of 1749, he should now state the particulars of the measure which he recommended to the consideration of the House. Every Member must have known how anxiously they had looked forward to the reduction of the interest of the higher denominations of stock when it could be done consistently with good faith, how earnestly it had been recommended by Committees, as well as by various Members of the House, and how it had been foreseen as one of the happiest consequences of the dawning of national prosperity.—By the operation which he now proposed, the reduction of the 5 per cent. stock, a sum of 1,130,000l. of annual charge would be reduced, and when the reduction of the Irish 5 per cents. was added, a relief of 1,220,000l. or, 230.000l. would be obtained for the public. The stocks which now bore 5 per cent. interest were of three descriptions. The first and most considerable was termed Navy 5 per Cent. Stock, which, at the commencement, was formed by the founding of Navy and Victualling Bills to the amount of 25 millions, and which had since been increased by the funding of Exchequer Bills, and the loans raised in it till it now formed a total of 141 millions. The second description was the Irish 5 per cent. Stock, which was raised for the service of Ireland, but on the credit of England, which was payable at the Exchequer of England, and since the union of the Treasuries, was chargeable on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. This stock amounted to 1,400,000l. and as no conditions as to modes of repayment were annexed to it, it would be included in the present payment. Another species of 5 per Cent. Stock, however, existed, which was now of small amount, though originally much larger, which had been created for a loan negociated in 1797, and generally known by the name of the Loyalty Loan, to which peculiar conditions as to redemption were annexed. The holders of this Stock being entitled to repayment in money within two years after the conclusion of the ensuing peace, the greater part of them called for their money within that time, after the peace of Amiens. and there remained now about one million of that description of Stock. That Stock was not included in the present operation, because under the terms of their loan, the holders were not liable to be paid off till three years after the paying off of the Navy Five per Cents. and when they were so paid off, they were entitled to de-

mand a transfer into Three per Cents. on certain terms (that is to say, at the rate of 133 per Cents. for every 100l. of their Stock). On these accounts, the Loyalty Five per Cent. would not be included in the present transaction. The remainder of the Five per Cents. Stocks was about 142 millions and a half, and the Irish about 13 millions of Five per Cents. It was proposed that a commutation should be made of the British Five per Cents. into a Four per Cent. Stock, the dividends on which should be payable on the same days on which those in the Five per Cents. were now payable, viz. in January and July. The Irish Five per Cents. however, being now payable in April and October; a quarter's dividend would he paid on the Stock into which they would be commuted in July next, after which the half yearly dividends would be payable at the same time as the other parts of the Fund. The holders accepting this commutation, would receive in the Four per Cents. an addition of 5l. per cent. on their capitals, which would produce them an interest of 4s. yearly. By the Resolution he now proposed, a relief of 1,140,000l. would be obtained, exclusive of the Irish Stock. The House would see that all that they had a right to enforce on the holders was payment in ready money [hear!], and not a commutation into any other stock. Such a commutation must be on their part a voluntary transaction; but, by offering fair and somewhat favourable terms to the holder, there was no probability that they would withhold their consent. It was of course essential that the holders should have the fullest opportunity of expressing their opinion [hear! from the Opposition side]; but this opportunity would be as fully given by allowing them to express their dissent, as by calling on them to express their assent [hear!] when either in the one way or the other sufficient time were given. The present circumstances differed from those of the time in which Mr. Pelham effected the commutation, though in point of principle, and in an observance of public faith, the plans were the same.—In the time of Mr. Pelham, the parties who wished for the commutation, were called on to subscribe, and three months were allowed for them to do so. The vast extent of our Colonial possessions, and the manner in which Proprietors of British Stock were scattered over all the world, would make at present the fixed time of three months inconvenient. In some cases it would be not sufficient, in others it would be more than enough.—It was certainly desirable that while sufficient time was allowed to make an option, the time should not be unnecessarily prolonged. To the public such a prolongation would be attended with inconvenience by making the benefits indefinite, while to the persons concerned it was injurious by encouraging that spirit of jobbing and gambling which often gave a disgraceful character to the transactions of the money market. His proposition was to limit in the first place the time of signifying their intentions for persons residing within Great Britain to the 16th March. To those who live out of Great Britain, and in Europe, the time allowed he proposed, should be three months; and to those who are out of Europe, twelve months from the present time. With respect to the terms on which the commutation was proposed to take place; at the present market price, the Four per Cents, were at 98. The bonus given was 5l. per cent, so that there was nearly 3l. per cent. bonus; for 105l. of stock was nearly equal to 103l. of money. But as the dividend on the Four per Cents. was payable a quarter sooner than the dividend on the Five per Cents. there was a certain deduction from the benefit; but as a set-off, he proposed that a clause should be introduced to provide that the stock should not be redeemable till 1829. In the way of objection to this plan, it was possible that it might be urged that a proportionate, though small addition, was made to the capital of the debt, to the amount of 7,500,000l. [hear!] He had been induced to adopt this course by the following reasons. There were but two other means by which this alternative could be avoided—the creation of a 4½ per cent. stock. Now this plan, in the first place, would have postponed for a considerable time the advantage to the public from the commutation, for instead of 1,150,000l. a year, only 700,000l. could in the first place be gained. The advantage to the public by the reduction of 4 or 500,000l. a year, was so great, that it seemed to him worth while to incur, for the sake of it, an inconvenience rather technical than real. In the second place, the stock fixed at that per centage must have been made irredeemable for a long period, as otherwise the prospect of another and a speedy reduction, would have made holders unwilling to accept that species of stock. Another plan was to take a premium income without stock; but to this it was objected that trustees could not accept an income that would be fleeting, and to which no capital would be attached. He now came to the other possible ground of objection, viz. that he proposed now to take the dissent, instead of the consent of the holders. (*hear,*) Now, he said, that assuming, which from the best information he could collect he was justified in assuming, that the terms he offered were so advantageous to the holders, that few would dissent, it was evident that he consulted the public convenience by putting it on the minority, instead of the majority, to signify their will [hear!]. The holders of the 5 per cents. were peculiarly numerous they rather exceeded 100,000 and of these, 50,000 persons held sums of less than 1000l. stock.—Now, he would leave it to the House to judge how great the inconvenience would be to which all these individuals, many of them minors, would be subject, if they were all called on to express their consent in writing to the proposed commutation. The greatest facilities and conveniences had been afforded to the holders of the stock, which it was proposed to reduce. A circular letter would in a few days be addressed from the Bank, to each of these holders, in which letter a blank was to be left for every such holder to fill up according to his own discretion, stating whether he dissented from the proposed plan or not. The proceeding upon such statements would have, of course, to be subsequently determided by Parliament, but Parliament could not fail to manifest a due degree of attention to the wish of those who had lent their money upon the public faith. The faith of Parliament was indeed, specifically pledged to the holders of this stock in the very same Act, namely, that of the 26th of the late King, which provided for the liquidation of the National Debt. But in this Act it was provided that stock above par should not be paid off at par on terms prescribed by Parliament. This was the plan upon which Mr. Pelham had acted in the year 1741. Having stated the reason of the deficiency in the plan of Mr. Pelham, it now remained for him to urge the comparative advantages of the plan which he had to submit to the consideration of the Committees. By this plan of reducing the 5 per cents. a profit would accrue to the country of about 1,200,000l. independently of the 5 per cents. for Ireland. By this operation the amount of the Sinking Fund would, however, be increased, while, no doubt, an addition would be made to the public debt of no less than 7,500,000l. But the good effect which this measure proposed and assured, it should never be forgotten, proceeded from the steadiness with which Parliament had uniformly maintained the public faith. In the maintenance of that faith, however, Government neither had nor pretended to have any credit whatever, having only acted as the organ or agent in carrying into execution the firmness or will of Parliament.—By this firmness the stock holder had, no doubt, materially profitted, but that was only the reward of great sacrifices. Was not this circumstance a strong proof of the confidence which the public ver naturally placed in the good faith of Parliament, which confidence must serve to give additional credit to any vote, which Parliament might hereafter pronounce in favour of the public creditor? There was an answer which, no doubt, would be required to make, and which it was his duty to make, to a question to be apprehended on this transaction; therefore he would answer that question at once. He meant the question which he had heard elsewhere, namely, why the present proposition was not brought forward in 1818, when the Funds were higher, instead of postponing it so long? To this question, however, he could make a proper reply:—On the conclusion of the peace his Majesty's Government were so much occupied that it had no leisure to attend to any other object. For until the question of the currency was settled, it might be considered that any arrangement with the stock-holder would be attended with undue loss to the stock-holder or to the public. Hence until cash payments were resumed at the Bank—that indeed such an arrangement would be inconsistent with the principles of equity and policy, as the resumption of cash payments must involve a considerable reduction of charges upon the several articles of consumption. The Right Honourable Gentlemen, after apologising for having so long occupied the attention of the House, concluded with proposing some Resolutions which were in substance the same as those which were officially published immediately after the communication between the Earl of Liverpool and the holders of Five per Cent. Stock at Fife-house.

Mr. ELLICE, before he made any observations on the plan which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had submitted to the House, desired to be informed, whether the condition of the dissent of the holders of the Five per Cents. instead of their assent, was to be insisted upon by Government?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that certainly his Majesty's Ministers had perfectly made up their minds on that subject, and that no alteration would take place in the conditions already before the public.

Mr. ELLICE felt obliged to the Right Honourable Gentleman for the decided answer which he had just given him, and which rendered it his duty to make such observations as occurred to him on the whole measure before the House. His objections to it would have been considerably diminished, if the Right Honourable Gentleman had felt disposed to alter this very material condition, which, in his opinion, was a most justifiable attempt to alter the terms on which the public creditor advanced his money—the title by which he held his property. The only defence, as far as it went, of this condition was, that it might be more convenient and conducive to its ultimate success, from the greater number of small holders of Five per Cent. Stock, whose interest or satisfaction appeared to form no part of the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. As he seemed to think that they would not be affected by it, the fair way was to allow them to decide for themselves—and if the question was proposed to them, whether they preferred the mode adopted by Mr. Pelham, or the alteration of the Right Honourable Gentleman, he did not suppose even the Right Honourable Gentleman would consider them such indifferent judges of their own interest as to prefer the latter. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman had begun his speech by detailing the plan pursued on the recommendation of Sir J. Barnard, by Mr. Pelham, in 1749. Would to God the present Chancellor of the Exchequer had the benefit of such able advice in his connection with the City; or the House the advantage of such enlightened counsel as that of that distinguished Representative. We might not then have witnessed the production of such a scheme as the present one, differing from that of Mr. Pelham in all its bearings, but more

particularly by the contrast it presented of every thing that was tricky, crooked and uncandid, to the candour, openness and fair-dealing of the proposal of 1749. Would Sir John Barnard have advised the Right Honourable Gentleman to have recourse to a loan of four millions from the Bank, to job up one species of public security artificially, that with the assistance of other Stock Exchange acts, he might endeavour, before the state of public credit fairly justified the transaction, to frighten the holders of Five per Cent, Stock; avowedly the class of public annuitants, most entitled to the favourable consideration of Parliament, into a forced measure like the present? The Right Honourable Gentleman was correct in stating that the former reduction of the Four per Cents. was, proportionably to the then amount of debt, a more serious operation than the present attempt; and he (Mr. Ellice) was so far from desiring to throw obstacles in the way, that this measure would have had his entire approbation and support, if founded on the same unexceptionable principles as the former one, which so fully succeeded. The Right Honourable Gentleman had said, the terms now offered created an additional debt of seven millions. Why not, as a sacrifice must be made, propose to the holders of Five per Cents. gradually to reduce the interest as in the former case, and give them time fully to weigh their situation by a similar notice of three months, and then require their assent instead of their dissent? No person could have objected to this; and, looking to the situation of several of the holders, the gradual alteration of the interest was of some importance to them. It would have enabled them to prepare for the reduction of their expences with the reduction of their incomes. But it was necessary to suit the fancy of the times and the interest of the jobbers, to have something in the shape of *bonus*—and what has been the result? The Transfer Office at the Bank has been crowded by *bonafide* holders of small sums, for the last week, anxious to avoid the consequence of this measure;—they have sold their all to the ready dealer in the funds, who at their expence takes the profit, if profit attends the transaction, and these investments have been converted into foreign securities by the former holders of them. French rents, Russian, Prussian, Danish, Spanish, Austrian, and even South American Stocks have risen since the Noble Lord's speech at the commencement of the Session, from 5 to 10 per cent., and are still rapidly advancing; and the premium the Right Honourable Gentleman had held out, not only by his scheme, but the particular conditions of it, for the exportation of capital, might in the end endanger the measures of 1819 with respect to the currency. Either the exchanges must fall, or the public securities decline. so as to diminish the temptation for foreign investments, and neither result would have a very beneficial influence on the success of the present plan. Another difficulty might be, the pressure of stock, which had been purchased by the sellers from the former holders, on the market. The situation of the speculators for an advance in the funds, was not unknown at the commencement of the Session; they had largely overtraded their capital, and borrowed immense sums from the bankers. Since the publication of the finance measures of the year, the rate of interest has also risen; and it is yet to be seen what the effect of any unlooked for political event might be, under these circumstances, on the money market. If it should be unfavourable, had the Right Honourable Gentleman the same means Mr Pelham possessed of remedying the difficulty? Had he a surplus revenue, or Consolidated Fund to assist in paying off dissentient holders, the source from which Mr. Pelham at last completed his arrangements? On the contrary, the Consolidated Fund was now in arrear nine millions, two millions having been added to assist in keeping up the Funds last year. by applying that amount, in addition to the surplus of the revenue, for the redemption of debt. When he (Mr. E.) made a remark on this subject, and proposed a question to the Right Hon. Gentleman, the other night, it was not from ignorance of the manner in which the difference had been made up, but with the desire of exposing the devices of the Right Honourable Gentleman, who had last year assured him, the Unfunded Debt should not be increased with this object. On the whole, looking to the circumstances of the country, our foreign relations, and especially to the delicate situation in which we stood with respect to the mensures of 1819, be much doubted whether this was exactly the moment for the present attempt. Still, as the House had determined to undertake it, he would not have withheld his support or assistance, if more candour and fair dealing had been displayed by Government in the transaction—if greater time had been given to those interested for consideration, and particularly if a dissent instead of an assent had not been required from the fundholder. This last condition was open also to all kind of difficulty and abuse. Suppose trustees differed in opinion, or stock was transferred ostensibly to holders in Europe or America, why were persons taking advantage of this evasion, to be in a better situation than former, or less experienced parties?—He should also be glad to know how it was proposed to class the different dissentients according to the receipt of the letters the form of which the Right Honourable Gentleman said would be issued by the Bank? They would, of course, be all written at the latest moment; and was it further fair to impose a species of proscription on property so situated which would render it unsaleable in the market? Such were the difficulties arising out of attempts to deviate from the straight forward course on an occasion like the present. He would put it to the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Peel) whose candour would on all occasions stand the test of the scrutinizing observation of his political opponents, whether this new mode of affecting the title of the fund owner was either consistent with public faith or the character of the country? The money had been borrowed to be repaid when it was no longer expedient to pay the interest. Offer an exchange, or fulfill the other obligation; but we had no right, until we were in a position to guarantee the fixed payment, to injure the interest of the stockholder, or alter the title by which he held his property.

Mr. Williams entertained considerable doubt as to the policy of the plan, at least so far as it affected persons who had money in the Five per Cents, to an amount less than 1,000l. Of these persons there were upwards of 50,000, the greater part of whom were servants or inferior tradesmen, who had saved small sums, and whose wives and children depended wholly for support on the sums which they derived from this particular Fund. This was a class of persons who were likely to suffer great distress from the paying off the Five per Cent. Stock. There was another reason for which he objected to this plan, because it would have the effect of increasing, instead of tending to reduce, the national debt. It was idle to talk of a Sinking Fund of five millions, unless that Sinking Fund were really applied to the reduction of the debt. But this measure, so far from reducing the debt, would actually add 7000,000l. to it, and it would take six years to bring us back to the same situation in regard to the debt, in which we now were. The Right Honorable Gentleman had argued upon the principle that he raising of the funds was beneficial to the country. Now he (Mr. W.) maintained the direct converse of that proposition. Speculators and jobbers might, indeed, be interested in having the funds high; but individuals who depended upon a permanent annuity were interested in a low state of the funds. If persons holding money in the funds wished to withdraw it and vest it in annuities, the rate at which the could purchase such annuities would, of course depend upon the price of the funds. He was persuaded that neither the great bulk of the people, nor the Government were interested in having the funds at too high a rate. He thought it would be far better policy to reduce the amount of the debt by investing the Three per Cents. in funds bearing a high rate of interest. By such a plan as this the country would have been in a better situation, in the course of 16 or 20 years, than by adopting such a scheme as that proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. MABBERLY said, that as a large portion of the stock was vested in the hands of trustees, it was desirable that the consent of those parties should be obtained as early as possible. The state of the foreign funds was another circumstance which deserved the serious consideration of the House. If a war were to break out between Russia and the Porte before the 16th of March, it was evident that the price of the funds would be materialy affected. He did not mean to impute to the Right Honorable Gentleman any wish to take undue advantage, but looking to all the circumstances of the case first to the difficulties which necessarily attended the transaction; and next, to the political state of Europe, he could wish that the time for affording an option were extended from the 16th to the 30th of March. In the operation of 1749 not only was a period of three months granted but it granted for assent, and not for dissent, as is the plan proposed by the Right Honorable Gentleman. It was certainly desirable for more reasons, that the period allowed for option should be as short as possible, but still it might be too short; and if the Right Honourable Gentleman persisted in limiting the time to the 16th of March, he should feel it his duty to take the sense of the Committee on the propriety of prolonging the period to the 30th of March.

Mr. RICARDO said, he would make a very few observations on the subject now before the House. He thought the plan for paying off the Five per Cents. was very desirable, and that the terms proposed by Ministers were extremely fair. With regard to the time allowed for option, he thought it amply sufficient for Stockholders to make up their minds on the subject. There was one question which he was desirous of asking the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Suppose persons were to purchase Stock in the name of others residing abroad, with a fraudulent intention, would they be entitled to the extended term, or would they be obliged to give their answer by the 16th of March?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the case supposed by the Honourable Member of Portarlington would, he hoped, be precluded by some Resolutions which would be subsequently read at the Table.

Mr. RICARDO said, it would very much facilitate the plan, if such holders of Five per Cents. as assented to the terms proposed by the Right Honourable Gentleman, could know at what time the transfer to the Four per Cents. was to take place. The question of the dividends might at first sight offer some difficulty, but this difficulty was more apparent than real because the very same dividend which was given to a person holding 100l. in the Five per Cents, might be given to a person holding 105l. in the Four per Cents. If this Stock were quicly transferred, the natural consequence would be to raise the price of it in the market, and as persons would be induced to speculate in it from the advantage of a small but quick profit the operation from this circumstance would be much facilitated. The Right Honourable Gentleman would, in his opinion, do well if he explained very explicitly the mode in which the money was to be paid off to persons who dissented, whether alphabetically, by lot, or in the order in which the letters were received. It

was quite evident that persons having an option, and who were in doubt whether they might or might not have made a bad bargain, would not decide till the latest moment. He should like to know then, if many thousand letters came in on the 16th of Marck, how these applications were to be disposed of, and what were the rules and regulations which the Right Honourable Gentleman meant to adopt? The method usually adopted in paying off persons holding Exchequer Bills, might perhaps be advantageously adopted in paying the holders of Five per Cents. who refused to accede to the terms proposed.

Mr. WILSON said, that however expedient this measure might be with a view to the reduction of taxation, still if there were a class of persons upon whom it pressed with peculiar hardship, it was incumbent upon the House to mitigate its severity as much as possible. The interest of this fund was not only reduced from five to four per cent., but a rod was kept over the heads of the holders, and it was liable to be reduced again within seven years. He thought this term should at least be extended to a later period.

A. MEMBER, whose name we could not learn, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether, if stock were held in the names of two or three persons, some of whom were abroad, the same time would be granted to all for making their option?

Mr. PRICE wished to know from the Right Honourable Gentleman what regulations were to be adopted with regard to Trustees?

Mr. BANKES could not help thinking that the present project of a Sinking Fund was the less meritorious, inasmuch as the plan of liquidating the public debt by the operation of compound interest was abandoned. He wished to know at what time it would be convenient to the Right Honourable Gentleman to take the debate on this subject?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would first answer the question which had been put to him by the Honourable Member for Corfe Castle (Mr. Bankes). He by no means considered the question of abolishing that part of the project of a Sinking Fund which went to liquidate the debt by compound interest, as decided. It was a question which would demand the most serious and deliberate attention of the House, and which formed one part of the present measure. It was a question which had not yet been brought before the House in a tangible shape; if ultimately decided upon, it would involve the repeal of many Acts of Parliament, and he must confess that it appeared to him to be a measure of very questionable policy. As to the question which had been put by the Honouracle Member for Bristol with regard to Trustees, they would be empowered to act for their principals, and would be indemnified exactly in the same manner as by the Act of 1745 in Pelham's case. The Honourable and Learned Member for Weymouth had expressed some doubt as to the competence of Parliament to pay off the Five per Cents; but he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had never before heard it suggested that the condition imposed by the Act of 1784, with regard to the reduction of the Five per Cents. was any other than that Parliament should not pay off that fund until 25 millions of the 3 or 4 per Cents. were paid off or redeemed. But the Honorable Member seemed to suppose that the National Debt was first to be reduced to that amount, a construction which the Act of Parliament could not bear. As to the hardship with which the transfer was likely to operate upon persons of small property, it should be recollected that such persons had purchased this stock at a lower rate, and within larger return of interest under the express liability of being paid off by Government. However much therefore they might be objects of commiseration, they had no title to complain, and the inconveniences of their situation would be greatly mitigated by the great reduction which had taken place in all the necessaries of life. Some reasons had been urged for pro onging the time at which holders were to make their option; but the period on which Government had fixed, was sufficiently long to enable them to make up their minds on the subject. The present was in fact a much fairer plan than that adopted by Mr. Pelham, for in his plan, only three months were allowed to persons who might have been at such a distance from England, as not by possibility to hear of it within that time. As to the question of the Honourable Member for Portarlington, from what fund and in what manner the payment was to be made to such holders as did not assent to the terms? he thought very little reflection was necessary to see that that question could not be answered until the option was made. As soon as the number of persons dissenting was ascertained, he should be ready to submit a plan to Parliament by which they were to be repaid. He could not see the force of the objection of the Hon. Member for Coventry, namely, that it was more unfair to call for the expression of dissent than of assent. In his opinion, it made no difference, and he was inclined to think that convenience was on the side of calling upon the probable minority for their dissent. The letters of the persons dissenting would be received up to the last of the option, and the names and sums would be regularly entered in a book kept for that purpose. The Honourable Member for Coventry (Mr. Ellice) had attributed the rise in the price of Foreign Stocks to the plan now proposed by Government, but it should be recollected that that rise had taken place before the Meeting of Parliament, and long before the present plan was promulgated. It was not the plans of Government, but the alarms which had been raised in consequence of rumours that the pub ic credit was about to be infringed, which had undoubtedly had the effect of driving large sums of money abroad, and consequently of raising the price of foreign stocks. He doubted not that a contrary effect would take place? and that such sums as had been withdrawn from the country under the influence of a temporay panic would again return, when it was known that there was no foundation for such rumours, and that the public credit was fixed upon a secure and lasting basis.

Mr. CALCRAFT wished to ask the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite, whether, by the present measure, he had the power of paying off the stock by instalments, or whether he meant to apply to Parliament for that power?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that Parliament reserved to itself the power of paying off the stock in whatever mode might be deemed most expedient. He certainly thought it most desirable that the whole payment should be made at once.

Mr. RICARDO said, the Right Honourable Gentleman had forgotten to state at what time the holders of Five per Cents. who acceded to the terms, were to be put in possession of the Four per Cents. He had omitted also to answer the question of the Honourable Member for Tewkesbury, whether if stock were in the hands of two persons, one of whom was in this country, and the other abroad, the time would be extended, or the person in this country be obliged to declare by the 16th of March?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had abstained from answering the question of the Honourable Member for Tewkesbury, because it involved some legal doubts upon which he could not immediately decide. With respect to the practical question of the Honourable Member for Portarlington (Mr. Ricardo), he had had some conversation with the Governor of the Bank on the subject. The holders who acceded would be put into possession of the Four per Cents, as early as possible after the 26th of March.

Mr. WILLIAMS wished to ask the Right Honourable Gentleman what course was to be taken if one of two Trustees assented and the other dissented?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that such a case as this could only be decided by a reference to the Court of Chancery.

Mr. MABERLY thought it of importance that more time should be allowed. There might be some Trustees in England, some in Ireland, and some in Scotland.

Mr. W. SMITH said a few words to the same effet.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER answered, that no longer time could with convenience be allowed.

After a few words from Mr. WILSON and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. BROGDEN brought up the Report of the Committee of Wa s and Means.

On the Resolution for granting the usual Duty on Pensions,

Mr. HUME asked whether it was the intention of Ministers to lay before the House a list of the Pensions liable to pay that duty? It was, he thought, desirable that such a list should be furnished.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that an account of the pensions connected with his Office, was making out; but he was not certain whether the same course would be adopted generally.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Malt Tax.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER spoke in so low a tone as to be almost inaudible in the Gallery. We understood him, however, to say, that instead of returning any duties in consequence of the late reduction. the intention of Government was to make an allowance on the Beer, Ale, British Spirits, and Vinegar manufactured, in the next collection of the tax, to the amount of the reduction on the present stock. He concluded with proposing a Resolution to that effect.

After a few words from Mr. SPRING RICE, the Resolution was agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. W. SMITH gave notice that he would to-morrow move for certain papers relating to the negociation with Foreign Powers respecting the Slave Trade.

Mr. CALCRAFT moved for an Account of the Public Income and Expenditure in Great Britain and Ireland, from the 6th of January, 1817, to the 5th of January, 1821, inclusive.—The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. GOULBURN, the Irish Arms Seizure Indemnity Bill was read the second time.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Twelve o'Clock.

The Morning Chronicle, Feb. 29.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Nov. 21.

EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATON ROR A CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Mr. Pearson moved for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against five

inhabitants of the county of Stafford. The applicants, the learned counsel said, were two young women, named Ann Carey and Mary Ann Ellis. The parties moved against were—1st, a magistrate of Stafford; 2d, a gentleman of fortune resident in that county; 3d, that gentleman's valet; 4th, a parish constable; and, 5th, the constable's assistant; but as it was impossible to foresee what answwer, upon showing cause, might be given to the rule it would be better on the present to avoid giving the names of the defendants.

The Court relied upon Mr. Pearson for taking the rule (should rule be granted) only against the parties sworn to in his affidavits

Mr. Pearson, after stating that he act complained of was an illegal commitment upon a charge of vagrancy, proceeded (from the affidavits of the applicants) to detail the facts of his case to the court. The circumstances were of a curious and interesting description.

Ann Elizabeth Carey, the first complainant, lived prior to the year 1816, in the county of Cork: she was a married woman, and in humble circumstances. In the year 1817, Carey, the husband, died; and the wife coming to England, lodged in Wood-street, Westminster, at the house of a person named Smith, and endeavoured to support herself by needlework. In her walks to and from the shops at which she was employed, Mrs. Carey, happened to meet the gentleman of fortune alluded to in the information, whose name (in order to distinguish him in the subsequent transactions) shall for the present be Mr. A. Mr. A. was struck, it appears, with Mrs. Carey's person: he accosted her, and attempted to enter into conversation, and requested to know where she resided. To these overtures, Mrs. Carey paid no attention: she avoided him when he met her (which was frequently) and refused to disclose her place of residence. At length accident gave Mr. A. the opportunity he wanted. Mrs. Carey was taken seriously ill: she was obliged to send for for a physician; and (somehow or other) the physician at his second visit, brought Mr. A. with him, and introduced as his friend. After this introduction Mr. A. visited Mrs. Carey repeatedly, made professions of attachment to her, and proposed that she should live with him as his wife. These offers she declined. The gentleman then changed his course, and offered to give Mrs. Carey employment in her business. He desired that she would make him a dozen of shirts, and she undertook the task; but before the shirts were completed, an apportunity occurred for her going with Mr. Smith, and his wife to America; and leaving her admirer and his linen to their devices, she closed with the offer, and sailed for Philadelphia. This was in the year 1817. To America, however, Mr A. followed her and ultimately prevailed on her to live with him as his wife. This arrangement being made Mr. A. during 1818 and 1819 travelled through various parts of America, Mrs. Carey contantly passing for, and acknowledged as his wife. In the year 1820 the parties returned to England; and after staying some time at an hotel, a house was taken in the neighbourhood of Brompton, at which Mrs. Carey lived contantly; Mr. A. residing sometimess there, and some imes at his country seat in Staffordshire. During all this time Mrs. Carey passed for Mr. A.'s wife and letters, in his absence, constantly passed between them. Upon one occasion, in particular, while Mr. A. was in Staffordshire, letters passed (Mr. Pearson said) which he would read to the court; and it would be for their lordships to judge with how much face or feeling a man could write such a letter, to a woman one year, and send that woman to gaol as a vagrant the next.

The learned counsel them proceeded to read passages from Mr. A.'s letters: the matters contained in which excited much merriment in court. The first epistle, dated Staffordshire, the 31st of August, 1820, was couched in a pleasant mood. The commencement ran thus:

"My dear life,—My time is pretty well occupied here To-morrow the shooting season commences; and I shall have so much upon my hands, in business and pleasure, that a certain little person who shall be nameless will go nigh to be forgotten—at least a letter or two, to remind me of her now and then, will not be amiss. I wish you were here, to enjoy the good things that I have about me; not that you could be my companion, for I am always in the fields and meadows, and you would not be equal to the fatigue of accompanying me. My love makes me selfish. Surely I should know that your gentle frame is little fitted for the rugged encounters of the feld, and that those fair hands were never made for scrambling over hedges. When, on some future occasion we join in the duet "*Together let us range the fields*," we will then think of past dangers; and, my love, whilst I range the fields here, do you range Moorfields and Spafields," &c.

* * * *

"Before receiving your letter I had some hopes of seeing you; but some unforeseen event has deprived me of that pleasure. I left my umbrella in the back parlour; pray do not use it; you have a good one of your own, and do not want it. I miss the stockings which were marked 6 and 9."

The last letter was dated the 17th of November, 1820, and contained this passage. Alluding to a journey which she took to a neighbouring town, he said—"I trust this will find you better. I am not surprised at the ill effects of your journey. It could be nothing less, considering the situation you were in when you undertook it," &c.

Considering the situation in which the parties stood, the court (Mr. Pearson trusted) would easily imagine to what "situation" that letter had reference.

After writting the above letters (which were written in August and September, 1120) and many others of similar effect, Mr. A returned to his house at Brompton, and resided there till the month, of February, 1821. No differenee in his habits of life was perceptible, nor was any notice of altered feeling given to his companion, The gentleman's resolution' however, it appeared was taken. He went out as usual one morning, but did not as usual return home in the afrernoon. Evening came, but Mr. A. did not come. Several days passed without any tidings being received from him. At last his brother appeared to solve the difficulty. Mr. A.'s intercourse with Mrs. Carey must at some time end; no moment more favourable than the then opportunity could occur; and from that moment he would decline, therefore all farther communication. Mrs. Carey's situation was not an enviable one. In the commencement of their intimacy, Mr. A. had sworn that she should never want, and had promised at all events to settle £100. a-year upon her. That promise, however, lightly made, was as lightly forgotten: Mr. A. instead of an annuity of £100. a-year, sent her at parting a bank-note of one hundred pounds; and with the remains of that note (having broken up her establishment at Brompton) Mrs. Carey once more retired to an obscure lodging, and endeavoured (after three years living with Mr. A.) again to obtain a livelihood by the labour of her hands. This time Mrs. Carey's efforts were not successful. A long and severe illness reduced her means; by a distress for rent subsequently put into the house in which she was a lodger, she lost almost all the trifling property she possessed. She found it impossible to live in London, and therefore determined to go to Dublin, where she had still connections; and out of that journey to Dublin, (in which the second complainant, Mary Ann Ellis, accompanied her) the circumstances arose which led to the present legal proceeding, Miss Ellis and Mrs. Carey left London early in the month of August, intending to cross the channel from Liverpool. At Liverpool, however, Mrs. Carey, who was already ill, became much worse. She was ill, unknown, and without money. So circumstanced, she wrote to her former friend Mr. A. stated her situation, and received no answer. After waiting some, time, Mrs Carey decided upon coming to London, and upon making in her way another appeal to Mr. A.'s humanity. After in vain endeavoring to have a letter delivered to him, she at length, in company with Miss Ellis, ventured to his door, and the consequences of that visit were such, as, except upon the fullest affidavit, could scarcely find credit. They were attacked by a valet who had before insulted them, pushed violently down from the steps of the house, menaced with punishment, for having presumed to appear in such a place, and delivered as prisoners to the constable of the township. Being in the hands of the constable, who was a butcher by profession, and who produced handcuffs, to be used (he said) in case of contumacy, Mrs. Carey and Miss Ellis were dragged along for a considerable distance, and finally given into the hands of an accidental idler, to be taken to a place called Baker's Cottage. Now, with Baker's Cottage (Mr. Pearson said) it was fit the court should be acquainted. It was a hut, if it deserved such a name, hired by the parish for the detention of vagrants; and in one wretched room, in which Baker, the inhabitant, and his wife slept, the unfortunate applicants were confined during Sunday night. Next morning (Monday) a farmer, whose name was Trashaw, felt compassion for their distress: he went to the constable, and requested that they might be allowed to go to the inn for some linen and other articles which belonged to them. Permission was granted; but on their way to the inn they were met by the valet before mentioned, who again insulted and threatened them, saying that they were his master's prisoners, and demanding to know by what right they were set at liberty. Mrs. Carey and Miss Ellis returned from the inn under charge of Trashaw, and they then prayed that they might not be taken back to Baker's Cottage, but that they might be confined in some place where a bed could be allowed them. This indulgence was refused, and they were imprisoned a second night without the means of taking rest. On the following day (Tuesday) being the third day of their detention, the prisoners were told that they must go before a magistrate; and accordingly, about three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the magistrate moved against (whose distinguishing letter in our report shall be B.) made his appearance in this somewhat extraordinary transaction. Mr. B.'s first question was, "Are they both prisoners?" a demand which (as Mr. Pearson contended) evidently showed some knowledge of the matter into which he was about to examine. The constable replied, that one only was a prisoner; and Mrs Carey was then taken aside and examined. Various questions were put by Mr. B. Mrs. Carey assured him that she had not been begging; told him her former connexion with Mr. A., and stated briefly the real circumstances of her case. Mr. B., in answer, said that he had seen Mr. A., who declared her an impostor, and utterly unknown to him. It was clear (Mr. Pearson here observed) from Mr. B.'s own statement, that he had communicated with Mr. A. prior to the examination in question. Mrs. Carey then, to remove all doubt, produced the letters already read, and put them into the hands of the magistrate. She observed, that Mr. B. being acquainted with Mr. A. would probably know his hand writing; but requested that if he was still unconvinced, he would show the letters himself to Mr. A., and see wheather that gentleman would deny them to be his. Mr. B. took the letters offered to him, and left the room, saying that he should return in an hour. Before he departed, however, he was observed to speak in private to the constable; and as soon as he was gone, the constable offered to set both prisoners at liberty, and to give them £2. if they would quit the neighbourhood. The upright butcher declared, that his proposal arose purely out of generous feeling, for that half the £2. was to come out of his pocker, and half out of that of Mr. B. the magistrate. Mrs. Carey and Miss Ellis refusing the £2, remained in custody. In a short time Mr. B. returned, and his first question to the prisoner, was—"Are you content to accept the £2. which has been offered to you in my absence?" Mrs. Carey and Miss Ellis replied, that they had refused the £2. when offered, and that they preservered in their refusal: upon which the magistrate said,—"Well, I cannot finish your examination now, for I am engaged to dine with Mr. A. and the hour of dinner is almost here." The magistrate's dinner being ready, the prisoners were remanded to Baker's Cottage; with an order, however, that they should be brought up to his worship's residence (seven miles off) at a convenient hour next morning; and another night (without the means of lying down), having passed over, Mrs. Carey and Miss Ellis were carried in an open cart, driven by the defendant's coachman, to the house of Mr. B. On their arrival the mockery of examination was formally resumed; the £2. was again offered to the prisoners and again rejected by them. Mr. B. then said—"I must make out your warrant of commitment: I must consult my books, and see whether I will commit you to hard labour or for trial." The prisoners requested to be committed for trial, but the learned magistrate (having consulted his books) deemed the hard labour the preferable course. Previous to committing, however, he again urged the £2. saying, "You had better take it, for you will find a prison what you do not expect: you must work hard; and if you no not work hard, you shall be *whipped*." Finding them resolute however, the commitment was made out, and the prisoners, still in the open cart, were conveyed to prison. There was only one further fact, which Mr. Pearson had to state to their lordships. The commitment upon which Mrs. Carey and Miss Ellis were imprisoned, was a commitment under the vagrant act, for one month. They were sent to gaol on the 15th of August, but on the 6th of September, more than a week before the expiration of their term, they were set at liberty. He (the learned counsel) did not mean to impute any irregular motive to an act apparently of mercy; but certain it was that the affair had produced a great sensation through the part of the country in which it had occurred, and that the liberation had taken place something about the time at which a grand jury might probably take cognizance of the facts of the case. In conclusion, he would submit to

the court, that the circumstances, as disclosed by the affidavits of the applicants, made out a case of conduct, illegal, criminal, and cruel in the highest degree; and that they presented such grounds to their lordships as should incline them to grant a rule to show cause.

After a short consideration their lordships granted the rule against all the parties, except the casual idler who assisted the constable in conveying the complainants to Baker's Cottage.

NAVAL HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN

Considering Mr. James's book, under the above title, as a work of admitted national, utility, we are convinced that an extract from it will be interesting to our readers. The following was the first decisive frigate action of the war of 1793, an action obstinately contested, and nobly won, and the successful result of which gained the present Lord Exmouth his knighthood. In exhibiting the comparative force of the combatants, Mr. James evinces an impartiality that gives great weight to his authority:—

"NYMPHE AND CLEOPATRE.

"The British 36 gun frigate Nymphe, Captain Edward Pellew, having again separated from the Venus, was cruising alone, when at half-past three on the morning of the 18th of June, (1793) the Start point bearing east and by north, five or six leagues, she discovered, and at four gave chase to a strange sail, in the south-east quarter. The latter, which proved to be the French 32-gun frigate Cleopatre, Captain Jean Mullon, bore down to meet her. At a little before six the two frigates passed each other within hail. The Nymphe's crew manned the shrouds and gave three cheers; Captain Mullon upon this came to the gangway, and, waving his hat exclaimed 'Vive la Nation!' Captain Pellew, who stood observing him, and whose hat was also in his hand, now raised it to his head—the preconcerted signal for the Nymphe's artillery to open. At a few minutes after six, a furious action commenced, and the ships were soon yard-arm and yard-arm; the sails and rigging being so completely intermixed, that several of the Nymphe's topmen passed along the Cleopatre's yards, and assailed the men in her tops. At half past six, the Cleopatre's mizen-mast was shot away; and in a quater of an hour afterwards her wheel: in consequence of this double disaster she fell on board her opponent; whose crew presently rushed on the Cleopatre's decks, and struck her colours. The duration of the action was fifty-five minutes; and the shattered state of both ships proved how well it had been contested. The Nymphe's fore and main-mast were much damaged, and her main and mizen stays shot away; as was the greater part of her sails, shrouds, and running rigging. The Cleopatre, besides losing her mizen mast, was much cut up in her remaining masts, also in her sails, rigging, and hull.

EACH SHIP'S ARMAMENT.

	Nymphe.*		Cleopatre, r.
	No.	Pdrs	No. Pdrs. P2
Main deck	26	long guns 12	28 long guns†
Quarter deck and forecastle.	2	ditto. 6†	8 ditto 6†
	4	carronades 32	4carronades36
	8	ditto 24	
Cariage guns	40		40
Men and boys	240		320‡

"The Nymphe lost her boatswain, a master's mate, three midshipmen, 14 seamen, and four private-marines, killed; her second lieutenant, two midshipmen, lieutenant of marines, 17 seamen, and six private-marines, wounded: total, 23 killed, and 27 wounded. The Cleopatre's loss in killed and wounded, including, among the former, her brave commander (who fell early in the action) amounted, as stated by her surviving officers, to 63.

"COMPARATIVE FORCE OF THE COMBATANTS.

		British.	French.
Ships, in number		1	1
Guns		40	40
Broadside weight of metal, in pds.	long guns	162	208
	carronades	160	78
		322	286
Crew, in number		240	320
Size, in tons		938	913§

"The British vessel was here, by a trifle, the superior in force, except as to complement in which the French vessel had the advantage by a fourth. The numbers 50 and 63, for the killed and wounded of the two ships, show that, in point of practical gunnery, they were nearly upon a par; and both parties displayed throughout the contest, an equal share of bravery and determination. Had not the Cleopatre, by the loss of her wheel, fallen on board of her opponent, and had not a volunteer of the Nymphe‖ run aloft, and cut away the leech of the Cleopatre's main-top-sail, which, by having entangled the two main yards, was endangering the Nymphe's wounded main-mast, the action would have continued longer, and might, without any reflection upon the conquered party, have terminated differently.

"On the 21st, the Nymphe arrived at Portmouth with her prize; and, on the 29th, Captain Edward Pellew, along with his brother, Captain Israel Pellew (who happened to be on board the Nymphe during the action,) was introduced by the Earl of Chatham to George III.; when his Majesty was pleased to confer on one brother the honour of knighthood, and, on the other, the rank of post-captain. The Cleopatre was purchased by government; and, under the name of Oiseau (there being a Cleopatra already in the service,) became a cruising 36-gun frigate in the British Navy."

The Courier, January 24.

ON THE PROBABLE INFLUENCE OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION ON THE CHARACTER AND SITUATION OF SEAMEN.

Few subjects could, we should think, come at any time before English readers, recommended to their attention by so many claims and associations, as an inquiry into the present situation and character of British Seamen, and the degree in which it may be rationally anticipated that both will be ameliorated by the communication to them of those advantages of moral and religious instruction, the attempt to disseminate which, among all classes of society, is the honourable distinction of the age in which we live. Their intrinsic value, as one of these classes, is well known, and higly appreciated by the prudent and politic. Speaking of the men only, and without reference to their officers, the conscientious should remember, that having been for the most part impressed into the service of their country, in as far as they can be considered victims at all, they are the unwilling victims of her temporal interests. The gay must love a light-heartedness kindred to their own, and which, in *them*, danger and difficulty are found only momentarily to damp. Their almost infantine simplicity on some points, and openness to external impressions on all, should rouse in their favour the kindly and compassionate feelings of the benevolent. While even the coldest and most frivolous might be expected to feel some emotion of at least curiosity, when offered authentic particulars respecting a race of men unlike every other,—who do not even resemble themselves at different periods of their diversified existence; but seem to change their whole character, as they pass, with each concluding voyage, from the extreme of constraint to the most unbounded licence, or from circumstances of any sort favourable to the developement of their good qualities, to others which call forth chiefly their bad.

Seamen have been often delineated, sometimes caricatured, and in both cases for the most part represented in colours apparently heterogeneous. The truth is, however, that such anomalies as they really do exhibit, for there has been much exaggeration on the subject, are easily resolvable into a few simple principles, founded on the circumstances in which they are placed, and which, never being disturbed by any extraneous influence exercise a far more despotic sway over each individual in their case than in any other.

They necessarily leave home early, before their personal habits or principles are matured, and, when they join a man-of-war, for the first time, are cooped up in a very narrow space with a great number of others, once circumstanced like themselves, but now fixed in all their professional peculiarties. They are all lodged togetheir, eat together, live toge her; their lives and fortunes set on the turn o the same die: embarked in their own phrase, in the same boat; and from the nature of their labour, for the most part too heavy to be accomplished singly, dependent for success, in nearly all they attempt, on union and combination of effort. They come early to feel themselves accordingly to be rather parts of a whole, than separate individuals; and the impression is further heightened by the little store set by their convenience, or even lives, when a common object is in pursuit. From this first principle a great many consequences flow, —the remarkable similarity of their habits and manners—their regard for each other, and the ship to which they belong, equally with themselves a part of the machine—their general disinterestedness, and attachment to a good officer, even

* Had been a French frigate, taken in 1780: her class was that of D in the annual abstracts.

† These have been represented as eight-pounders; but none of the French 12 pounder frigates, any more than the British, carry so heavy a caliber upon the quarter-deck and forecastle.

‡ As deposed to by the Cleopatre's officers, when called upon in the customary manner, to certify the number of men that were alive on board their ship at the commencement of the action, in order to entitle the captors to be paid head-money, or at the rate of five pounds for each man.

§ The following were the principal dimensions of the two ships: Nymphe—length of birth-deck, 143 feet, 4 inches; extreme breadth, 38 feet, 3½ inches. Cleopatre—length of birth-deck, 145 ft., 7¾ in.; extreme breadth, 37 feet, 8½ inches.

‖ Edward Bones; afterwards master of the Sceptre 64, and who perished at her shipwreck.

though a severe one. But there is one of more moment than the o hers, and which we do not recollect to have seen before observed. Whatever the impulse, they move under its guidance with the *momentum* of a mass, rather than the force of single individuals. Heartening each other on, they are extreme alike in good and evil; not their virtues only, but also their vices, being kept in countenance, and encouraged by the example and competition of all their fellows. And the strictness of discipline maintained over them has also some connection with this, for the hand controlling such men, must be felt sometimes on the lion's mane.

This last, however, is rendered necessary by other considerations, in particular by the constant demand there is in a sailor's life for promptitude of action. Were any room left, on the issuing of orders for deliberation on the part of those whose duty it was to execute them, whether they were right or not, in three instances out of four the best might as well be withheld. But its consequences in the formation of seamen's character also ramify very widely. Their advice never asked, their praise of censure never regarded, their obedience only required (and that in all cases more easily, and in many more pleasantly rendered, as the hounded bull-dog rushes, with the eyes shut rather than open), they gradually come to hang exclusively on external impulses for motives of action.* Hence the readiness with which they, for the most part, take their tone, as it were, from a superior, fall into his ways, acquiesce cheerfully even with his caprices, if, in the main, he has their respect. Hence, too, their dependence, when in misfortune, on the attitude maintained by their officers, their helplessness when cast on their own resources, their wreckless submission to adversity, and some part of their improvidence in prosperity. And the observation is still more important, as reconciling contradictory qualities which have frequently been remarked in them,—the obstinate determination which they exhibit even after their officers fall, when they are fighting in obedience to the legitimate authority placed over them, and their extreme pusillanimity in mutinies, when their ringleaders are either arrested or put to death. In one case, the impulse has nothing to do with the person of their chiefs, unless in rare instances, when these are singularly confided in, or some distrust is entertained of their successors:—it is consequently abiding. In the other, it is all personal, and vanishes at once with the individuals who impressed it. And many instances have thus occurred, particularly in the great mutiny of 1797, of ships' companies passing, with scarcely an interval of hesitation, from a state of open rebellion to the most perfect good order, the next minute apparently forgetful of the extraordinary nature of the change which they had undergone. In consequence of which it has become unusual, and is, we believe, always unnecessary, sometimes even inexpedient, to separate a crew after such a transition. While kept together, all are acquainted with particulars, all are a little crest-fallen, willing to forget the whole; or if they look back at all, which is neither long nor often, emulous to retrieve their characters in the eyes of their officers. Were they separated, they would only get telling their story, aggravated in all its characters, each to a gaping audience, grow boastful in their language, resentful in their hearts; and not unfrequently end by putting mischief into heads, their own among the number, which would never otherwise have conceived it.

This forgetfulness, however, is itself a trait of character, and falls next to be accounted for. It has its origin in a circumstance also bearing very widely on the whole being of a seaman—the changeableness of his life. Within certain limits every thing is fluctuating about him; even the little variations of weather which pass unheeded over the landsman's head, "who lives at home at ease," essentially affect his arrangements and comforts; and many circumstances, chiefly of internal economy, heighten this effect. No day thus exactly resembling another, a sailor lives only for the present moment,—the past stored up in his mind merely for gossip, the future altogether disregarded; and some peculiar modifications of this are worth adverting to. He is not revengeful,—he is not grateful; we could say that he was exclusively selfish, were it not that the principles which guide him are so interwoven; in this respect there is a sort of grace attached to his selfishness which redeems it in some degree from the odium of the name. The community of feeling, to which we have already adverted, produces this. Through its operation, no injuries or inconveniences personal to himself, and covered with even a mistaken pursuit of the common good, as when a man happens to be at any time unjustly punished, in any material degree impair the character of a good officer in his estimation nor is it ever too late for such an one, should he become conscious either of individual injustice or of having acted generally on a system somewhat too harsh, to make up all again without an acknowledgment, with scarcely an effort, with the more ease, in fact, that he has been previouslymore severe. The memory of former harshness does not prevent the effect of present moderation, and it operates as a warning against abusing it. On the other hand, noseries of personal favours from a novice are ever regarded at all; and even from the best officer in existence they will not prevent desertion, if a sufficient temptation is held out to sunder other ties. And thus it is in every thing: a sailor's experience contributes to his enjoyments, and the nature of it frequently gives him influence with his comrades. It will sometimes serve him also as a guide, when no passion interferes with it. But it never supplies him with a motive; for that he always looks to the present hour.

Seamen's spirits are at all times elastic. *Provided that, in the main, they are well treated and provided for.* But, if harshly treated, they are sullen; if unskilfully commanded, restive and assuming; if involved in imminent and unexpected danger, skittish, and singularly dependent on the countenance maintained by their officers on the occasion. If *they* flinch, they are gone, and no scene can equal in disorder that which ensues; but *if they* are firm, or gay, or, above all eccentric at the critical moment, the revulsion is invincible, and scarcely any exertions are above their strength, or *success* above their attainment. One of our frigates last war, in which the discipline had been most unjustifiably severe, was at length taken by a French squadron, after sustaining a long and destructive cannonade; and it was reported; and believed, that many of her crew on the occasion, in order to insure her capture, fired only powder from their guns, indifferent to all the passions that usually dictate a most opposite conduct, and which, on the contrary, unless minutely watched, cram them with three or four shot, upon a principle not much wiser, nor less dangerous to themselves, than poor Sackhouse's "Plenty powder, plenty kill."—When the Grasshopper, of 18 guns, drove across the Haak Sands, on the coast of Holland in December, 1811, an old pilot on board expressed his fears in the most vehement manner. At the same moment, a young scamp, the first Lieutenant's servant, who was flogged generally once a-week for something or other, came flying up the hatchway in his shirt, terror in every feature, and asked an old boatwain's mate, if there was any danger. "Danger! no: blessings on your gallows face, no danger of drowning where you are," was the scoffing reply. The ship's company, generally, stood suspended between the two extremes; but the necessary steps, as required were immediately taken, and they ultimately behaved very well. The only man lost, it was afterwards observed, (for sailors are always superstitious,) was the pilot.—And as the Conquistador, of 74 guns, got on shore on the coast of France in 1812-13, and appeared in the most imminent danger, the crew decidedly flinched at first. But the late Lord William Stuart, who then commanded her, called them aft, and told them, "he believed they were in a scrape, but it could not make much difference to them whether they died like men or children, and he therefore expected they would do their duty." His Lordship was a severe and even unpopular officer; but the effect of this address was quite electrical, the most incredible exertions were made, minute discipline observed, and the ship, in the end, brought into an English port in a sinking state.

On board of all ships, a sailor is fed by his employer; and, in a man-of-war, where alone any regard is had to quality or uniformity of dress, although cloathed at his own expense if he has been extravagant, and cannot purchase with ready money on shore, he can obtain credit on board, for this purpose only, to nearly the amount of his current wages. In this way no excess of prodigality of which he can be guilty, immediately receives its appropriate punishment in the shape of distress: and he naturally acquires the habit of squandering on all occasions, to the full extent of his present means. He can always "go on board for more," as the old song has it; and the fag ends of old songs, which by the way always preach up prodigality, are a sailor's proverbs, and go much farther with him, than is very easily conceivable by those who are ballasted with more lore. His pleasures are coarse; partly because he knows no better; but in a great degree we apprehend because his time is short, and better cannot be summoned and dismissed with quite the same facility. Such as they are, they are

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* Many amusing anecdotes are told illustrative of the extent to which this is carried; but none more characteristic than the following:—Some sailors begging in the streets of London, in the time of the great distress among them, were met by an officer, and asked by him, why, when in such want, they did not enter on board some of the ships in the river, then requiring men.—"And why don't they press us," said Jack, a little indignantly, "if they want us? We should be very glad to go, but we can't make up our minds to offer." And thus, be it observed with reverence, is the "wind tempered to the shorn lamb;" and so beautifully and wonderfully are we made, that the harshest rod of power wielded in our land of freedom becomes, in certain circumstances, a staff against which the simple hearts of some of the wildest and bravest of us desire to lean!

enjoyed with an intensity, of which it is difficult to express the degree, but most easy to assign the causes. Although the sea is not certainly now a *very* dangerous profession, the improvements of art and science having submitted its chief difficulties to very tolerable calculation, still some casualty or other is always happening, and a certain feeling of uncertainty is accordingly unavoidable. And although skill and prudence can avert danger, they cannot remove it quite out of sight. While, therefore, its several forms become familiar and unheeded the precaution which vicinity renders indispensable, impose many an irksome and weary restraint, for which some indemnification is sought in the wildest frolics, during the brief intervals of enjoyment and repose.

Danger, barely kept arm's length, necessarily involves hair-breadth escape from it; and in consequence, there is no idea more thoroughly imbued in sailors, than that of a particular Providence—"A sweet little cherub that sits up aloft, to keep watch for the life of poor Jack"—We are desirous of speaking to this point very directly, because we believe a good deal of misapprehension exists respecting it. A sailor's religion is darkened by his ignorance—degraded by some traditional superstitions—and his habitual recklessness and impetuosity precipitate him frequently into profanity. But the embryo sentiment is still there, and scarcely waits, on many occasions, for an external impulse to evolve it. In its present state, it is accompanied with that particular respect for the modification of Christianity professed in his own country, which exhibits itself in respectful neglect of *its* forms, and vituperation of all others; and no man hates popish or idolatrous superstitions more cordially than does a seaman.

We do not think that the ignorance for which sailors are proverbial, lies at the root of any of their chief peculiarities, but it certainly affects the quality of all the branches: and there are two points, in particular, to which it would seem very nearly exclusively to apply. The first is the habit of drinking for its own sake, without any temptation from company or otherwise, and which must certainly proceed, in a great degree, from the limited extent of his other enjoyments; and the second is, the severe nature of the discipline to which he is subjected, and the corporal punishment by which that is enforced. Were sailors manageable by reason, many precautions now necessary might be omitted; and were more than the carcase of each individual within his commanding-officer's reach, moral restraints might be substituted for physical, without absolute ruin, or even without material loss to the service.

It is very remarkable how singularly well such a character as we have been delineating is in the main suited to the circumstances in which, if we are to have sailors at all, they must be placed; in particular, its uniformity and docility are admirably adapted to these circumstances. And if his country is to have his services at all, he must remain the puppet of another's will, the nursling of another's care, neither guided nor protected by his own.

INCRUSTATION OF GLASS—England has always been famed for bringing to perfection, and directing to a useful application, the crude inventions of other countries. A patent has recently been taken out for ornamental incrustations, called Crystallo Ceramie, which bids fair to form an era in the art of glass-making. By the improved process, ornaments of any description, arms, ciphers, portraits, and landscapes, of any variety of colour, may be introduced into the glass, so as to become perfectly imperishable. The substance of which they are composed, is less fusible than glass, incapable of generating air, and at the same time susceptible of contraction or expansion, as, in the course of manufacture, the glass becomes hot or cold. It may previously be formed into any device or figure by either moulding or modelling; and may be painted with metallic colours, which are fixed by exposure to a melting heat. The ornaments are introduced into the body of the glass while hot, by which means the air is effectually excluded, the composition being actually incorporated with the glass. In this way every description of ornamental glass-ware may be decorated with embossed white or coloured arms or crests. Specimens of these incrustations have been exhibited, not only in decanters and wine-glasses, but in lamps, girandoles, chimney-ornaments, plates, and smelling-bottles. Busts and statues on a small scale, caryatides to support lamps or clocks, masks after the antique, have been introduced with admirable effect.

The town of Elland, near Halifax, has been for some time in a state of considerable alarm, caused by a report that a *gang of ruffians*, defended by a dog of an *amazing size*, haunted a neighbouring wood. Their suspected retreat was a cave, artfully concealed, amid some rocks. In consequence of this report the parish officers, with manacles and other insignia of their order, accompanied by a numerous crowd, went to inspect the fastness, and bring out the culprits. As soon as they arrived, out rushed the canine monster, which many of the mob no sooner saw, than, believing their fears rather than their eyes, they fled in all directions. But even these took strict observance of that well-known and, to them no doubt, agreeable maxim, that "prudence, as well as fortitude, is necessary in the day of battle." After having repeatedly (though without effect) summoned the inmates of the cave to surrender, a council of war was called, wherein it was resolved to roll down some rocks from above upon the den: this was not, however, heard with the same indifference by the *robbers*, for a shrill voice was presently heard from within, "it's me, it's me." Who *me* was, the abashed multitude soon saw, for, from his hiding-place out popped—a youth, who preferred meditation in solitude, to the admonitions of the birch; and whose mighty Cerberus was a terrier!!!

WATER-SPOUT.—A natural phenomenon of rare occurrence in this climate, and attended by very singular circumstances, was recently observed at Mundesley. During the sale of some wreck upon the beach, the attention of a person was drawn towards what he conceived to be a ship on fire, about a mile from the shore. He immediately pointed it out, but it was accounted for by the supposition that the appearance of smoke arose from the steam vessel passing from the north. An old Captain, however, soon decided that the rising column was a water-spout. As they watched this interesting spectacle, on a sudden three new bathing machines, laid up for the winter in an opening in the cliff, through which a stream that turns a mill takes its course, were hurried into the air with inconceivable rapidity. Two of them took their direction towards a house, over which they were forced by the hurricane, breaking in the roof, and falling on the other side they were dashed to atoms. The third passed over the mill, and was also destroyed by its fall.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—It is a matter of congratulation to contemplate the following picture, and to think how the times are altered! *A godly member* made a motion (says Aubrey), to have all profane and unsanctified persons expelled the *house* of Commons. Henry Martin stood up, and moved, that all *fools* might be put out likewise, and then there would be a *thin house*.

FRIENDSHIP, ROBBERY, AND CRIM. CON.—*Jeremiah Simpson* was placed at the bar, charged with being an accomplice in robbing Sampson Holbrook, and also with feloniously receiving the property stolen from the said Sampson.

Mr. Sampson Holbrook, who is a tailor, told a long, and remarkably incomprehensible story, about gratitude and gold rings, broad ribbons, a ten pound note, satin spencers, kid shoes, "and caps, and ruffs, and fardingales, and things," all of which, he said, had been stolen from him by Mrs. Simpson, aided and abetted by her husband, the prisoner—But he ended by declaring he had no wish to *hurt* him." "Then what did you bring him here for?" asked the Magistrate; to which Mr. Sampson Holbrook replied, "Only that your Worship might give him a little bit of advice about giving me the things again."

The prisoner Mr. Jeremiah Simpson, better known by the melancholy appellation of *Dismal Jerry*, now claimed to be heard, and his speech threw a considerable light on Sampson Holbrook's obscurity. He spoke of having had, at one time, a warm heart both for love and friendship, and of his susceptibilities in those matters having been grossly outraged. He had taken unto himself a wife, who was dearer to him than his life; and a friend whom he valued beyond all things—except his wife. That friend was Sampson Holbrook! In the sincerity of his own heart, he had taken Sampson into his own house as a bosom counsellor, and Sampson had availed himself of this confidence, by *crim. con*-ish attacks upon his wife, dazzling her eyes and bewildering her brain by the splendour of his presents; and at length persuaded her to elope with him to a lodging he had provided for her in a different part of the town. Repentance, however, took possession of the lady, and she returned to her husband, bringing with her all the presents she had received from Sampson, her seducer. This, doubtless, cut Sampson to the heart, and in his rage he charged her with stealing the said presents, and her unfortunate spouse with receiving them. In conclusion, he declared, that though Sampson had thus injured him, he freely forgave him, and had no sort of objection to admit him once more as his friend.

The Magistrate observed, that this being the case he would recommend them to depart in peace.

The seducing Sampson instantly extended the right hand of fellowship; Dismal Jerry received it with a hearty shake, and they departed the office arm in arm, to the great amusement of all present.

[*Manchester Guardian*,—*Dec.* 8.

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Original Poetry.

"The Wretch that would a Tyrant own,
And the Wretch, his true-born brother,
Who would set the *Mob* aboon the *Throne*,
May they be damned together."

BURNS.

SONG.

Tune—"*Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled.*"

Sons of Britain, who ne'er fled
When 'gainst ho-tile legions led,
Oh let it not now be said
That Traitors you will prove;
Show unto the Rebel train
That their arts are all in vain—
Britons ne'er the name will stain
By foul Disloyalty.

Prostrate France a lesson shows,
What is wrought by Civil Foes;
If then you'd not share her woes,
Oh strike Sedition down:
Britons think, and think with fear,
If aloft her head she rear,
Every tie to you that's dear,
Crushed and broken dies.

T. H.

LOVE.

Oh! yet one smile, tho' dark may lour
Around thee clouds of woe and ill,
Let me yet feel that I have power,
Mid Fate's bleak storms, to soothe thee still.

Tho' sadness be upon thy brow,
Yet let it turn, dear love, to me,
I cannot bear that thou should'st know
Sorrow I do not share with thee.

True love's wreath is of mountain flowers,
They stand the storm and brave the blast,
And blossom on; so love like ours
Is sweetest when all else is past.

Too well I know what storms have frowned,
And now frown on life's troubled tide;
Still darker let them gather round,
They have no power on hearts so tried,

Then say not that you cannot bear,
To try a heart so light as mine;
I shall not shrink, or fear to share
The darkest fate, if it be thine!

EPIGRAM.

On a man of the name of Treble being apprehended for picking pockets:—

Treble with London pickpockets they say,
Has long time held the *tenor* of his way;
If this be true and can be prov'd the case,
Then *Treble's tenor* must be *thorough Base.*

Sacerdos.—Mr. Gostling, a Clergyman of Canterbury, is said to have been the writer of an admirable parody on the noted grammatical line—

Bifrons, atque Custos, Bos, Fur, Sus, atque Sacerdos.

It runs thus;

Bifrons ever when he preaches;
Custos of what in his reach is:
Bos, amongst his neighbour's wives;
Fur, in gathering of his tithes;
Sus, at every parish feast;
On Sunday *Sacerdos*, a priest.

Varieties.

LORD ANSON.—This illustrious circumnavigator suffered much by gaming. The treasure of the Spanish galleons became the prize of some sharpers at Bath: on which occasion it was observed—"That Lord Anson had been *round* the world and *over* the world but never *in* the world."

A gentleman of grenadier growth having travelled in the mail all night, observed to his fellow-passengers in the morning, he "would just get out and *stretch his legs;*" when his opposite friend, an Irishman, who had been greatly annoyed by them during the night, observed, "that there was no occasion for the gentleman to trouble himself, as they were *quite long enough already.*"

CLERICAL MODESTY.—The Clergyman who preached at Winterboure, a village in the West of England, a few Sundays ago, had read the Liturgy, and was about to ascend the pulpit, but he found that he had left his *sermon* at home. He whispered the clerk for an expedient, when, on recollecting himself, he addressed his parishioners in this manner:—"I have not my *sermon* with me to-day, but I will read you a chapter out of the book of Job, which is worth *two* of my discourses;" He did so and gave general satisfaction.

While Voltaire was living at Ferney, he had his woods repeatedly robbed. This caused him to have recourse to the parson of the place, whom he told to convince the people in his next sermon that it was not right to rob his woods. The parson preached on stealing, but not in such a manner as to come home to the point in the way the philosopher wished. When the sermon was finished, Voltaire got up and said, "My friends your pastor is a very good man, but he has not explained himself with sufficient perspicuity. What he means is, that if you continue to rob my woods, you will be hanged in this world and d——d in the next,"

During the *fashion* of the celebrated pickpocket, Barrington, an alarm was one night raised in the box lobby of Covent-Garden Theatre that he was *in* the house. The news spread from box to box like electricity. One gentleman had lost a snuff-box, another his watch, one lady her purse, another her smelling bottle; in fact, every body had lost, or *said* they had lost, something. Behind Mrs. J——s, the sister of the late Earl of C——, sat a gentleman in black, who with much politeness communicated to her this most dreadful intelligence. "The villain," said she, (whipping a splendid pair of brilliant earrings out of her ears, and putting them carefully into her pocket-book,) "shan't have my ear-rings, I promise. When the play was over, Mrs. J——s adjourned to the rout of Lady D——. Upon entering the drawing-room she flew up to her "dear, dear friend," and after embracing her with transport, told her Ladyship what an escape she had had from that "horrid villain Barrington," felicitating herself that only for her amazing ingenuity and cleverness she must most certainly have lost her drops. As she could *now* with perfect safety hang out, her gems, she thrust her hand into her pocket; but after a poke or two, she changed colour and started—"he *has* them," said she in an agony. "Impossible," said her sympathetic friend, "*impossible!*" Alas! it was too true; after the most scrutinous rummage they were not to be found. Upon diligent inquiry it appeared that the very Gentleman in black, who had so politely cautioned Mrs. J——s against Barrington was Barrington himself. As soon as the lady had deposited her brilliants in her pocket that able *artist* skilfully extracted them.

NO TRICKS UPON TRAVELLERS.

A sailor sometime ago took his place, and paid his fare to Hull, for a birth upon one of the coaches running from York. Having arrived at Berverly, and taken an *observation*, our tar found himself within a short distance of the village he sought, and immediately made application to the guard to refund a part of the money with he had paid in York, not intending to proceed further onward. Being informed that this was impossible, he resumed his original situation upon the coach in a state of irritation, angrily observing that he had been too far North to be cheated, and was determined, as he could not obtain his *cash* at least to have his *ride*. In pursuance of this determination, he absolutely had his *ride*, and, being set down a short distance from the Hull Infirmary, turned about, coolly desired the guard and coachman to put no "tricks upon travellers," and then with a look of exultation, bended on his way again to Beverley.

THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE.

As the late beautiful Duchess of Devonshire was one day stepping out of her carriage, a dustman, who was accidentally standing by, and was about to regale himself with his accustomed whiff of tobacco, caught a glance of her countenance, and instantly exclaimed, "Lord love you, my lady, let me light my pipe in your eyes!" The Duchess was so delighted with the compliment, that she frequently afterwards checked the strains of adulation which was so constantly offered to her charms, by saying "Oh! after the dustman's compliment, all others are insipid.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

In the course of last summer, a lady of Liverpool, intending a visit to her friends in Manchester, sent a piece of very valuable lace to her dress-maker, to be prepared for her wear on that occasion. The lace was clear starched and put to bleach on a grass-plat in the outskirts of the town, at the back of a respectable dwelling-house, well fenced with high walls; notwithstanding which, it disappeared in the course of the day. The only occupiers of the premises were a lady and a female servant. The most painful suspicions were excited, and all search and enquiry proved fruitless. The lady made her visit to Manchester without the ornamental appendage, and the other parties thought of nothing less than making indemnification for the loss on the lady's return. It so happened, some time after, that the bed-room window had become so bespattered, on account of a bird's nest over it, that the lady engaged a workman to remove it, when, to her astonishment as well as joy, the lace which was of considerable length, was found neatly rolled round the inside of the nest, and although a little soiled, was not in the least injured.

BARGAINS.—A definition of what are generally called *bargains*, is, the buying of a bad commodity that you don't want, because you can get it cheaper than a good one that you do want.

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